DAILY GAZETTE.

It will be seen in our telegraphic columns the refiners of Pittsburgh and vicinity have been invited by the producers of oil to attend the meeting at Oil City. This appears to be the correct way to solve the present unfortunate misunderstandings. Let the refiners and producers hold a joint meeting, and explanations will doubtless be made which will result in a mutual and amicable settlement of matters in dispute.

THE S. I. COMPANY.

Something About the Purposes of the Organization.

At the oil men's meeting in Franklin on Tuesday, the following telegram, from Mr. P. H. Watson, President of the South Improvement Company, was read and received with loud and prolonged hissing:

NEW YORK, March 4th, 1872.

To Gen. A. B. McClintock:

Yesterday I received by mail from you, or some other friend in Franklin, several newspaper slips, one of which threatened the destruction of my oil at Franklin. At the same time I received an anonymous letter threatening injury to the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad. Disapproval of my connection with the Southern Improvement Company is alleged as the reason of both threats. This morning the telegraph informs me that the threat to destroy my oil has been executed, by tapping the tank and letting the oil run to waste. While there may be some excuse for working up the present excitement to induce people to subscribe their money to new railroad schemes, there can be nothing but reprobation for the lawless destruction of property. You have sufficient character and influence and sufficient information of the purposes of the company to quell this excitement by a word, and I think by your duty now to say the word. It seems to me that a great responsibility rests with some body among you for stimulating the present causeless excitement, and the lawless destruction of property. On meeting you here on your return from the South, I explained to you very briefly that the whole plan of the South Improvement Company was founded upon the expectation of co-operation with the oil producers to maintain a good price for crude oil, as the only means of securing a fair remuneration to either the transporter, the refiner or the merchant. Unless the producers will co-operate with us, first, by limiting production to the capacity of the markets of the world to absorb petroleum at a good price; second, tanking a large part of the production for the next two or three months, that it may be withheld from market until the present glut is exhausted and production is reduced, it will be impossible, I am convinced, from recent advices of the state of the supply and demand of the principal markets of the world, to keep the prices of crude oil up to $3.50, and of refined up to 22 cents during the coming summer. I stated to you in the strongest terms the desire of the South Improvement Company to enter into an agreement for a term of years with the producers, whereby good prices for crude and the trade, and fair and reasonable rates of transportation, would at all times be assured. This desire still exists. You expressed to me your concurrence in these views, as others among the leading producers whom I have more recently seen have also done. I then explained to you certain important business which I had postponed to await the organization of the South Improvement Company. That business I have been engaged upon for the last ten days. As soon as I get through with it, which I hope will be in a few days, I should like to meet a committee of principal producers to arrange the details of the plan of co-operation to which we agree, and therefore request you to have such committee appointed by the meeting, noticed for to-morrow on the newspaper slips sent down; and if possible, have a plan prepared by which, among other things, we could extend facilities to relieve the tanking, and capital to take care of the surplus oil until the present excessive production can be checked. P. H. WATSON.

Irish Citizens Speaking Out in Favor of Protection and in Opposition to Free Trade.

The Philadelphia *Age* (Democratic), furnishes the following report of a mass meeting held in that city on Saturday night last: It says a meeting for the purpose of considering the interests of American workingmen, was held last evening in National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth, and an assemblage of about 2,000 proved that the subject was estimated as one of considerable importance.

The meeting was one of a series projected by the American Association of Home Industry.

The first address was delivered by O'Donovan Rossa, who stated that although an Irishman by birth, he was an American citizen, and would do his duty at all times in America; for, owing allegiance to this Constitution, he knew few of all English rule. He then alluded to the fact that Irishmen who quitted their native land for the purpose of working in England at the wages of three shillings per day, had afterwards emigrated to America for better wages, which he could not be able to get, if American industry was not fully protected. He said his mission at the present time was merely to introduce the subject, and the speakers who would follow him, as agents of the Association on the question at issue between labor and capital, the chief requisite being understood to be the imposition of such a duty on foreign manufactures as would prevent their supplanting the production of the country.

Augustine E. Costello, in a forcible address, said that as an Irishman and an American citizen, he denied any right to contest his privilege to discuss the question of American labor, and its adequate protection. It had been said that power would be brought to bear against the American labor market. That is exactly the state of the case. England, with her pauper labor, tells the American laboring men that they must work as paupers and die as such. He did not believe that such doctrine would be allowed to weigh with the intelligent American workingmen, and yet the manufactures of England were imported into this country to an extent which reduced to starvation thousands of American citizens. England has destroyed Ireland by her selfish legislation, and would follow Irishmen to this continent on the same platform if allowed to do so. The American Association of Home Industry, in striving to benefit the working classes, was doing a great work, and was not engineered by men who attempted to make money by it. He trusted that the Association would be supported by the people.

E. L. Coates said, that being himself a working man, he was especially interested in all that advanced the interest of that class.

Protection was a necessity; the farmer in planting a sapling, placed a stake by its side to support it, and if this idea was carried out with regard to American labor, the time would soon come when America would stand alone and, defy all the powers of the world.

General Thomas Francis Burke said he claimed to be an American, and a mechanic, and as such claimed the attention of those who respected their craft. He claimed to be an American citizen, but did not forget he was an Irishman, and the question before him was, how was his labor and that of others on American soil to be protected?

He said that Irishmen were not thoroughly understood by the Americans people, and perhaps much remained to be done by them in this country; but one thing was certain, that while they did not forget the land of their birth, they never forgot their duties as American citizens, and in 1812 Ireland plainly told England that she would not give a man to fight America, but would send thousands to defend it. He reviewed the decay of Irish manufactures in a comprehensive and painful manner, concluding with the remark, that the only manufacture left, was that of Irish coffins, and even that would be absorbed by England if profitable.

Mr. Formosa, Agent of the Society for the Promotion of Home Industry, concluded the business of the meeting in a pithy and powerful speech, in which he reminded his hearers that this country contained within itself all the elements of material wealth, and claimed that they should be used to the greatest advantage of the inhabitants.

A larger and more enthusiastic meeting has seldom been held in this city, and the speakers were from time to time interrupted by hearty applause, as earnest as they were spontaneous.

In commenting on the above the Philadelphia *Press* remarks: A patriotic work is being done under the auspices of the American Association of Home Industries, an organization having its headquarters in Chicago. Mass meetings of workingmen and others are held in the great cities of the country and addresses delivered by prominent speakers, generally Irishmen, or those who have a large influence with their countrymen. One of these meetings took place in Philadelphia last Friday evening. The speakers on that occasion were O'Donovan Rossa, General Thomas F. Burke, Capt. A. E. Costello, W. N. Coates and W. H. Formosa. The interests of the working people, as respects a protective tariff, and the reason which Irishmen, especially have for opposing the British free trade and ruinous system designed to enrich England at the expense of every other country—were pointed out with telling clearness, earnestness and the speeches were received with loud applause. The result is likely to be reflected upon the action of Congress at the present session, and upon the popular vote next fall.

Grant.

The Chicago *Evening Post* says. Twelve millions of the national debt paid off this month! That is the test of Grant's success. How contemptible do all the criticisms of all the critics appear in the light of this fact.

"Twelve millions a month paid off."

"But he likes to ride with Boomer behind a fast horse."

"He has increased the revenue, while the taxes have been reduced."

"Yes—but he would like to take San Domingo in tow."

"He has paid off three hundred million dollars of our debt during his three years."

"I know it; I know it; but the damaging fact is that—that—that he appointed his father postmaster."

This is a fair statement of the political situation.

Two hundred and seventy-two miner were killed and 622 wounded in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal region last year, making 220 widows and 500 or 600 orphans. The Scranton *Republican* says that one-third of the whole number of the killed met their fate through the neglect of operators to make second openings in their mines. Another third were killed by the explosion of gasses, which would have been averted if the law requiring every mine to be examined by an experienced miner with a safety lamp before the workmen enter it had been complied with. About one-sixth lost their lives through their mere negligence in not paying sufficient attention to the roof of the mine and otherwise, while the remaining one-sixth of the whole number were killed by really unforseen and unavoidable accidents.

VERNON HARCOURT, "Historicus" of the London *Times*, claims that England could at any time send to sea two fleets, each of which would be superior to the united navies of Germany, Russia, and the United States.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872. NO. 59.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Contracts for Interest.

THE LIBEL BILL.

Allegheny County Prison.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Coal Mining Interest.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 6, 1872.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ANDERSON, incorporating the Broadway Hall Company of New Brighton.

Also, regulating contracts for interest. This bill provides that it shall be lawful for any person or body politic within the limits of Allegheny county, to loan money at any rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum. In all cases where an express contract shall be made for the same, it shall be reduced to writing, and such contract shall not be deemed usurious.

THE LIBEL BILL.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. GRAHAM called up his libel bill, admitting truth in libel cases, and made a long speech in support of the measure.

It was postponed, on motion of Mr. WHITE, till to-morrow afternoon, and made the special order.

BILLS CALLED UP.

Mr. WHITE called up the bill incorporating the Florence & Ligonier Railroad Company.

Mr. DAVIS, of Berks, called up the Senate bill legalizing rents or leases of dwelling houses to women living separate from their husbands. Passed.

Mr. ANDERSON called up his bill securing separate earnings to married women. Passed to a second reading.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Mr. WHITE'S bill increasing the number of Supreme Judges to six was passed.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MILLER, a Supplement relating to the Allegheny county prison, the same as the one passed heretofore and vetoed, with the objectionable sections stricken out. Passed.

By Mr. MYERS, supplemental to, and to revise, amend and consolidate the several laws taxing corporations, bankers and brokers, which imposes a special tax of three per cent. on net earnings and incomes.

Also, amending the charter of the United Presbyterian Board of Publication, extending their power to bequests and real estate.

By Mr. BALLANTINE, relating to bridges in Allegheny county.

By Mr. GILFILLAN, incorporating the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Artificial Road Company.

By Mr. MILLER, establishing a water company in McKeesport.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill incorporating the Oil Producers Oil and Pipe Company was passed.

THE COAL MINING INTEREST.

The Joint Committee on Mines and Mining met in open Senate Chamber this evening, the room being crowded, to consider the bituminous mining bill now before them.

Mr. Walton, of Allegheny, and John P. Dravo, of Allegheny, on behalf of the operators, spoke against the screen bill.

Mr. Woolsiayer represented the miners for the screen bill.

NEW YORK.

Trial of Mayor Hall.

Extortions in City Offices—Swindling Conceras—Frozen to Death—Insurance Investigation—City Expenses—Ice Embargo.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1872.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

The trial of Mayor Hall was resumed this morning. W. S. Copeland was placed on the stand. The counsel for the prosecution who offered the warrant by which Garvey drew some forty thousand dollars from the Treasury, as evidence. The counsel for the defense objected, and went into a long argument to sustain the objection. During the argument, which was entirely upon legal points, the jury were excused until this afternoon.

In Hall's case after the recess Judge Daly decided to accept secondary evidence to prove the correctness of missing vouchers. The defence took exception, and the court adjourned.

INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

George Jones, publisher of the *Times*, was before the Insurance Investigating Committee today. In regard to articles which appeared in the *Times*, he refused to answer as to the modes of obtaining information and doing business in the offices.

Jennings, of the *Times*, was also examined, and declined to give the name of the author of the articles in that paper against Mr. Miller, refused to retract any of their statements without further proof, and said they would probably publish more of them.

CITY EXPENSES.

Comptroller Green, when questioned to-day concerning a probable deficit of seven or eight millions in the taxation to cover the expenses of the city, favored additional taxes, rather than an increase of debt. He also expressed the opinion that the estimates for the ensuing year, made by the heads of departments, were far in excess of the sum to which they might be reduced by economy and prudence.

ICE EMBARGO.

The ice embargo on the South and Hamilton ferries to Brooklyn continues. One of the boats has been wedged in the ice near Brooklyn since ten o'clock yesterday morning. Several trips to Brooklyn occupied from one to two hours, and to Williamsburg even longer. The average trips to Jersey City and Hoboken are from half an hour to two hours.

SWINDLING CONCERNS.

The *Tribune* says that the swindler "Bliss," who is running the concern called the Geneva Watch Company, is one of the management of another fraud called the Protectory Emigrant Association. The association operates upon the credulity of newly arrived emigrants by inducing them to pay money for membership therein.

EXTORTIONS.

At a meeting of the Bar Association last night, the Committee on Extortions reported that there exists a system of extortion in the offices of the Sheriff's, Register's, and the County Clerk's offices. Propositions were discussed for the abolition of the Marine and District Court.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

The Legislative Judiciary Committee last night heard testimony on the part of Judge Cardoza. Mr. Fullerton, Cardoza's counsel, is confident of the acquittal of his client. The case against Judge Barnard will be taken up to-day.

JURY DISAGREEMENT.

The jury disagreed, standing eleven for the plaintiff to one for the defendant, in the case of James Woods to recover $1,471 principal and interest on a bond issued to him by the church of the Disciples of Christ. There will be a new trial next week.

QUARANTINE.

Health Officer Vanderpool met the Sub-Committe of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and a plan for future action was partially agreed on. There is apparently no difference of opinion between Vanderpool and the committee.

THE WESTFIELD EXPLOSION.

The third trial of the Staten Island Company for causing the death of Madden by the explosion of the Westfield was commenced to-day. Widow claims $8,000 damages.

LOCAL LITERATURE.

Patrick J. Bannon was sentenced to pay a fine of $5000 and undergo one year's imprisonment for sending obscene matter through the postoffice.

RECOVERED.

Private advices from Cuba say that Mrs. H. B. Stowe has fully recovered from her late accident in Florida.

DISCHARGED.

General Ryan was discharged to-day on the charge of violating the neutrality laws.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Several persons were reported frozen to death from the extreme cold yesterday.

INDICTED.

Thirty-seven proprietors of sailor boarding houses were indicted.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

The steamer Calabria, for Europe, took $136,288 in silver bars.

ELECTIONS.

Michigan.

DETROIT, March 6.—The special elections today to fill vacancies in the House and one in the Senate of the Michigan Legislature resulted in the choice of Republicans in the three Representative districts. The returns from the Hancomb County Senatorial District indicate a close answer between Birchwell, Democrat, and Hathaway, Republican.

RAILROADS.

Union Pacific.

BOSTON, March 6.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railway, to-day, Horace F. Clark, of New York, was elected President; John Duff, of Boston, Vice President, and E. H. Rollins, Treasurer. The dropping of Thomas A. Scott from the directors is said to indicate a preponderance of the Vanderbilt interest.

CONGRESS.

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Railway Combination—Advance in Rates for Carrying Mails Demanded—Prosecution of Bribers—Railway Land Grants—Goat Island Wanted—Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1872.

SENATE.

COMBINATION TO ADVANCE THE RATES FOR CARRYING MAILS.

Mr. MORRILL (VT.) said a document had come into his hands which he felt bound to bring to the attention of the Senate.

He sent up and had read a circular signed by Giles A. Smith, and addressed to leading railroad men throughout the country, stating that a movement was on foot to secure the passage of an act to increase the rates paid to railroads for the carriage of mails fifty per cent., without reference to existing contracts, and proposes that they should join in the movement and make contributions to aid it. The circular gives a list of railroad Presidents who, it says, have already entered into the arrangement. Among them was Vanderbilt, Thomas A. Scott and Jay Gould.

Mr. Morrill said that Smith, the signer of the circular, was formerly a distinguished officer in the army, and afterwards an officer in the Post Office Department, and that he appeared to have resigned to go into this business. He (Morrill) hoped that the gentleman charged with having entered into this arrangement would be able to explain the matter.

Mr. CAMERON said he was confident that the statements of the circular, so far as they related to Thomas A. Scott, were false in every particular, because Scott had too much sense and too much integrity to enter into any such combination. The railroads wished to have the rates increased, and the author of the circular had probably attempted to take advantage of the report to make money for himself.

Mr. WILSON said that one of the greatest evils in this nation was the practice of persons who have been in Congress or in Departments afterwards setting up in Washington as shysters and using the knowledge acquired in public life to cheat, and that the publishers of the circular will be one of the most necessary and important reforms.

Mr. CAMERON moved to lay the circular on the table.

Mr. MORRILL concurred in the motion, having, he said, accomplished his object by bringing the motion before the Senate and public.

PROSECUTION OF BRIBERS.

Mr. BAYARD gave notice that at an early day he would move to take up the resolution asking the Postmaster-General to instruct the District Attorney to prosecute persons who have given gratuities to Custom House officials.

Mr. CONKLING said he had no objection whatever to its adoption. His only desire was to show that the instructions given to the District Attorney were given in obedience to the imperative mandate of a statute, and that their form was determined by a statute.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

Mr. LOGAN called up the bill to authorize the appointment of certain officers in the Quartermaster's Department.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, it was amended so as to apply also to the Inspector General's Department. Passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The pending amendment was to increase the salary of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to five thousand dollars. Lost.

Mr. POMEROY moved an amendment to give the Land Office forty additional clerks of class 1. Adopted.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported an amendment increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Education from $26,500 to $36,950.

Mr. CARPENTER said he thought that neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives of nature had any warrant under the Constitution. We had no more authority to establish these bureaus than to establish a bureau of boots and shoes, or any other industry in the country. He never had altogether approved of the appropriation for either of these bureaus.

Mr. THURMAN said the central Government was gradually encroaching on the powers of the States. The next thing would probably be that the head of the Bureau of Education would be made a Cabinet officer; so, too, with the Bureau of Education. Unless the people put a stop to this centralizing movement, it would not end till it had absorbed every power of the States and assumed the right to regulate every industry in the country. This Federal education scheme had another phase.

After some further discussion on this subject by Messrs. Carpenter, Thurman and Sawyer, the amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 22.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered an amendment increasing the salary of the Agricultural Department. Lost—yeas 25, nays 31.

To the item appropriating $50,000 to enable the President to carry out Civil Service Reform, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered an amendment authorizing the President to make suitable compensation to such members of the Civil Service Commission as are otherwise in the service of the United States. He said that the members of the commission were also employes of the departments, and that this amendment was designed to enable them to receive pay for their extra service on the commission.

Mr. SHERMAN.—That is the best commenting on civil service reform that we have had yet. (Laughter.)

Mr. CARPENTER also thought it a striking illustration of reform, as it was being carried out, and said with an appropriation of $50,000 for this purpose, to be spent at the pleasure of the President, and to be paid for out of fees for the same time, the prospect was very good that the people would be delighted with the civil service.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said these gentlemen had to do three or four hours extra work daily while on the commission, and agreed that they ought to be paid for it.

The amendment was declared out of order, and was withdrawn.

Mr. LOGAN gave notice that when a bill should get out of the committee and before the Senate, he would move to strike out the appropriation of $50,000 and insert a provision repealing the law under which the Civil Service Reform commission had been created. He was much in favor of reforming the civil service as anybody, but not in this way. In fact, the reform as organized now was a humbug, as is well illustrated by the appointments recently made of one of the civil service commissioners to another office without undergoing an examination, according to the rules drawn up by the commission.

Mr. SAWYER, Mr. Hamlin who was absent, offered an amendment appropriating $5,000 to enable the Commissioner of Education to prepare an account of Common Schools against the United States in compliance with the request of the government of Japan.

Mr. COLE opposed this, and said there were already in existence more books and reports which would give the Japanese all the information they could get from the proposed publication. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KELLOGG offered an amendment authorizing the sale of the Branch Mint property at New Orleans, but after some discussion withdrew it.

Other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was reported to the Senate.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

RAILWAY GRANTS.

The bill granting one-half of Goat Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, to the Central Pacific Railway, came up.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, explained about the Pacific Railroad and steamship companies, admitting that an arrangement existed by which the latter would not take less or freight from China unless sent east by the railroad. He claimed that this was due to the grasping propensities of the Panama Railroad.

Mr. Strong referred to the enormous subsidies granted by the Pacific Rail road companies, from which the men who built the road had put forty millions clear into their pockets after building the road. Congress has dealt liberally with these railroads and loaded their Bureau up with bills and reports, and now they come for additional subsidies. He said that the report of army engineers showed that no part of the island can be safely parted with.

Mr. BELLAMY (conn.) favored the bill, and said the island was valueless except for defensive purposes, and the portion of it the Government wanted for a fortification was the portion which the railroad company did not want. The bill was for the interest of the railroad rather than for the interest of the railroad company.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) wished to offer an amendment giving claimants to any portion of the Island occupied the right to bring suit against the company.

Mr. BINGHAM objected.

Mr. MERCUR advocated the bill. He looked on it as being in the interest of the Government and economy.

Various amendments were proposed and ordered printed. The bill went over until to-morrow. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WOOD, referring to the Ku-Klux discussion yesterday, expressed his disapprobation of the speech of Mr. Dawes, who, instead of confining himself to figures of arithmetic, indulged in figures of speech on political and partisan subjects, intended to have their effect on the Presidential election.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Eldridge, Butler (Mass.), Garrett, Townsend, Beck, Coburn, Bingham and Garfield.

Mr. DAWES offered an amendment for the payment of laborers, workmen and mechanics in Government employment at the rate of a full day's wages for eight hours' work.

After a long discussion on the labor question, Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a proviso to Mr. Dawes' amendment that laboring men in the United States who work ten hours shall not be taxed to make up the deficiency for those who only worked eight hours. [Laughter.] Agreed to.

Mr. Dawes' amendment, as thus amended, was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) renewed Mr. Dawes' proposition in a different form, appropriating $450,000 for this purpose. This also was rejected—41 to 81.

The committee then rose and reported the bill back to the House, and without voting on it, the House adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN.

The Tichborne Suit.

Arrest of the Claimant for Perjury—Victoria's Reward to John Brown—Duel Between Editors—Education in Germany—French Assembly Proceedings.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

PARIS, March 6.—Casimere Perier declines the Ministry of Finance, in place of Pouyer Quertier.

DUEL BETWEEN EDITORS.

PARIS, March 6.—M. Santon, editor of the *Cocsaire*, fought a duel to-day with M. Rogat, of the *Pays*. The latter was twice wounded.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Signor Ninghelli is expected to arrive here shortly on a private mission from the King of Italy to Thiers concerning the Roman question.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

In the Assembly to-day the report of the committee confirming the election of M. Rouher from Corsica was agreed to.

Debate was continued on the bill imposing penalties for connection with the International Society. M. Louis Blanc declared that the passage of such a measure would throw France back three centuries.

During the sitting a question was proposed to the Government by M. Quintad, an Orleanist, with regard to the resignation of M. Pouyer Quertier. The introduction of this inquiry was followed by prolonged excitement and uproar. M. Mornay warmly praised the conduct of the late Minister of Finance, and demanded explanations. The Government declined to make an immediate reply, as the usual notice had not been given of the question, but promised to answer on Saturday.

PROSECUTION OF BRIBERS.

Mr. BAYARD gave notice that at an early day he would move to take up the resolution asking the Executive to instruct the District Attorney to prosecute persons who have given gratuities to Custom House officials.

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Mr. SARGENT, of California, explained about the Pacific Railroad and steamship companies, admitting that an arrangement existed by which the latter would not take less or freight from China unless sent east by the railroad. He claimed that this was due to the grasping propensities of the Panama Railroad.

Mr. Strong referred to the enormous subsidies granted by the Pacific Rail road companies, from which the men who built the road had put forty millions clear into their pockets after building the road. Congress has dealt liberally with these railroads and loaded their Bureau up with bills and reports, and now they come for additional subsidies. He said that the report of army engineers showed that no part of the island can be safely parted with.

Mr. BELLAMY (conn.) favored the bill, and said the island was valueless except for defensive purposes, and the portion of it the Government wanted for a fortification was the portion which the railroad company did not want. The bill was for the interest of the railroad rather than for the interest of the railroad company.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) wished to offer an amendment giving claimants to any portion of the Island occupied the right to bring suit against the company.

Mr. BINGHAM objected.

Mr. MERCUR advocated the bill. He looked on it as being in the interest of the Government and economy.

Various amendments were proposed and ordered printed. The bill went over until to-morrow. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WOOD, referring to the Ku-Klux discussion yesterday, expressed his disapprobation of the speech of Mr. Dawes, who, instead of confining himself to figures of arithmetic, indulged in figures of speech on political and partisan subjects, intended to have their effect on the Presidential election.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Eldridge, Butler (Mass.), Garrett, Townsend, Beck, Coburn, Bingham and Garfield.

Mr. DAWES offered an amendment for the payment of laborers, workmen and mechanics in Government employment at the rate of a full day's wages for eight hours' work.

After a long discussion on the labor question, Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a proviso to Mr. Dawes' amendment that laboring men in the United States who work ten hours shall not be taxed to make up the deficiency for those who only worked eight hours. [Laughter.] Agreed to.

Mr. Dawes' amendment, as thus amended, was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) renewed Mr. Dawes' proposition in a different form, appropriating $450,000 for this purpose. This also was rejected—41 to 81.

The committee then rose and reported the bill back to the House, and without voting on it, the House adjourned.

GERMANY.

ANNIVERSARY DONATIONS.

BERLIN, March 6.—The donation granted by the Emperor on the anniversary of the entry into Berlin, amounts to just one million. A part account of the largest of the sums disposed of. It is said that Prince Charles, General Manteufel and the Duke of Batavia received each 200,000 thalers, General Roon and Minister Delbruck 200,000, twelve others 150,000 each, and Generals Fabrik and Blumenthal and others were proportionately remembered.

EDUCATIONAL.

BERLIN, March 6.—The Upper House of the Diet has under consideration the school inspection bill. During the debate to-day Bismarck made a significant speech. He expressed his fear of disloyal influences of the Catholic clergy, and laid especial stress on the forcible introduction of the German language in Polish schools. He assured the Conservative members of the Diet that the Government did not intend to bear with their party, but could not submit to pressure.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Shocks of Earthquake were felt this afternoon simultaneously in Dresden, Pirna, Schandau, Chemnitz, Freiberg, Wehlen and other places. The movement was not violent, but was more or less perceptible at intervals for over an hour.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

LONDON, March 6.—In the Tichborne case this morning the counsel for the claimant to the Tichborne estate announced that their case had decided, in view of the jury saying on Monday that they had heard sufficient evidence whereon to base the verdict, to withdraw his cause before the court. After this announcement the defence asked for the arrest of the claimant on a charge of perjury, and to fix his bail at fifty thousand pounds. A warrant was issued for his arrest accordingly. The claimant was not present at court. It is believed he has fled.

Later.—The claimant, Arthur Orton, alias Castro was arrested this morning upon a warrant issued by Lord Chief Justice Bovlle, and conveyed to Newgate.

BELGIUM.

MINISTER AT THE VATICAN.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—The Chamber of Representatives has decided by a vote of to 3 yeas to 32 nays to maintain an accredited minister at the Vatican.

JOHN BROWN REWARDED.

LONDON, March 6.—The Queen has presented her groom, John Brown, with a gold medal, and granted him an annuity of £2,000 for his prompt arrest in arresting O'Connor when he assaulted her Majesty.

SPAIN.

AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

MADRID, March 6.—The appointment of Rear Admiral J. Polo De Barnabe to the Ambassadorship at Washington has been decided on.

CINCINNATI.

A Destructive Fire.

SEVEN STEAMBOATS BURNED.

Probable Loss, $225,000.

CINCINNATI, March 7—1 A. M.—Seven steamers are on fire at the landing. An alarm rang at half-past twelve.

Later.—The steamers burned at the landing to-night were the Aleona, Kate Robinson, St. Charles, Argosy, Belle Anderson, and Chancellon, and the hull of the Belle Vernon, sunk recently by the ice. The fire originated aft in the St. Charles, which was the third boat from the wharf-boat just above the Suspension Bridge. How the fire originated is not known. The Captain and some others on the St. Charles jumped overboard and swam ashore. It is feared some on board failed to escape. The fire spread up and down the stream rapidly. The wharf-boat next to which the Aleona was lying was about half consumed. The Kate Robinson was loaded for the Tennessee River. She was a stern-wheel boat, valued, with her freight, at probably $20,000. The St. Charles was a side-wheel boat in the Pittsburgh trade. The Argosy belonged to Capt. Shank and was loading for New Orleans, and had 200 barrels of whiskey on board. She was insured for $12,000 on the boat. With the freight her loss was about $12,000. The Major Anderson is a fine side-wheel packet in the Wheeling trade. She was loaded with freight. The loss is rumored to be, with her cargo, $75,000. The Chancellon was the highest boat up the river and the last to take fire. She is a stern-wheeler and was loading with furniture and other freight for Red River. Her owners are Capt. Shank and Williamson. Her value was $6,000. Her freight was valued at $10,000. The total loss cannot be definitely ascertained or reliably estimated. Many of the boats are small; most of them old.

An insurance amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. Officers at the landing said one of the boats contained a keg of gunpowder. And a report as of an explosion has just been heard in the direction of the landing. The Kate Skillinger, lying just above the Champion, was towed across and saved by the Newport ferry. All the fire department was called from twenty-five bales of cotton and numerous crates of queensware on the landing and other freight, were consumed. The loss is total, except perhaps in the case of the steamer Champion, the hull of which may be saved.

Latest.—The Kate Robinson and Aleona were owned by Capts. Williams and Johnston; the St. Charles by Capt. C. A. Dravo, Joseph Smith and Capt. Marks; the Argosy by Capt. Shank and brothers, of Indiana; the Major Anderson was owned by Captain Muhleman & Co. and Booth & Co., of Wheeling. The Aleona was valued at $6,000. From the Tennessee river, whence she had but recently arrived, her freight, is put at $75,000. The Kate Robinson had on board seventy-five tons of groceries, &c., valued at $16,000, boat at $8,000. The Argosy valued at $10,000, boat at $5,000. The furniture and freight of the Champion was valued at $20,000; the boat at $10,000; not insured. These figures are obtained from more a reliable source than those which have already been given. The Major Anderson is valued at $15,000. The report sent of the freight in the Major Anderson is probably entirely overestimated. She was lying up on account of low water.

Alex Watson, chambermaid of the Kate Robinson, fell into the river.

ST. LOUIS.

The Cass County Railroad Bonds—Legislators on the Muscle.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The *Democrat's* Kansas City special says that Robert B. Higgins, connected with the Cass county bond affair, and who shot himself there yesterday, wrote a letter to his wife saying that he had committed the act to save himself from disgrace, and inclosed $10,000 in greenbacks, supposed to be the proceeds of the bonds sold before his arrest. Some fifty thousand dollars' worth of bonds are reported to have been sold to Martin's Bank, at Kansas City; but this is doubtful.

LEGISLATORS ON THE MUSCLE.

A fisticuff fight occurred on the floor of the lower house of the Legislature, yesterday, between H. J. Latschaw, member from Kansas City, and Sergeant-at-Arms Crafton; but neither party were hurt. The affair grew out of a motion made by Latschaw to postpone further action in a matter in which Crafton was interested. A committee was appointed to investigate the affair, who reported in favor of fining the party one hundred dollars each, and requiring them to apologize; but after a long discussion at last night's session, the report was voted down, and it is probable no further notice will be taken of the matter.

THE CAPITAL.

Custom House Investigation.

The Japanese Embassy—Their Reception in the House of Representatives—Sales of Arms and Ordnance—Nominations Confirmed—Military Aid Called For in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1872.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Babcock was examined before the New York Custom House Investigating Committee to-day. He swore that he had no interest whatever in Leet and Stocking's General Order business. He had never received money from it in any way or shape, nor was there any arrangement to receive benefit from any Custom House officers. He also swore that he is detailed from the Engineer Corps as Secretary to the President, has charge of the Public Buildings and grounds and is engineer of the Potomac Aqueduct, and receives no pay whatever except as Major of Engineers. He knew Leet intended to get into some business, and from what Leet said I obtained the idea that Leet had thought of going into the warehouse business, and Leet might have mentioned General Order business. He had no idea of what General Order business was. He knew a few days before the appointment of Mr. Grinnell that the latter was to be appointed Collector of the port of New York. He thought the general letter of introduction written by Grant to Leet was written a few days before that appointment, and its date showed that fact.

In answer to a question whether witness knew Leet was drawing five hundred dollars a month as a sinecure at that time, Babcock replied that of this he knew nothing, except from reports. He had first met Lindsay during the last year of the late war and did not remember seeing him again until the close of the war. He could not say whether he met saw Lindsay in New York or Washington. He thought

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THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 95@96.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110@110¼.

[illegible]

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has authorized the Treasurer at New York to purchase two million of bonds in the current month, one million on the 14th and one on the 28th.

ELEVEN thousand operators in flax are on a strike, at Leeds, for nine hours' labor a day's work. Other similar movements are expected soon. Europe may ere long pay as much for her labor as we do in America.

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY of New York has developed much good sense in postponing their celebration of St. Patrick's day, falling on Sunday, till Monday, the 18th inst. This deference to the sanctity of the Sabbath will be duly appreciated all around.

THIS AFTERNOON the oil producers will again assemble at Oil City to continue their war against the South Improvement Company. Our reporter is in the regions, and will fairly present the aspect of the interesting situation as it may be developed in the proceedings.

AN INTELLIGENT German born citizen said to us the other day, that Sumner and Schurz would have to say much more before they would succeed in establishing the belief that the great American Republic did not fully sympathize with Germany in her recent struggle with France. We think so too.

WE CANNOT see the propriety of placing Carl Schurz on the Senate Investigating Committee, inasmuch as one of the duties proposed upon that committee is to investigate whether he has been acting as an agent in power. As well might one of crime be allowed to sit in which he is chosen to try his case.

WE SUBMIT that it is grossly unfair to hold President Grant responsible for all the derelictions of vicious and corrupt office holders, from the highest to the lowest throughout the land, without regard to locality. As well might one accuse the *Post* of people with the authorship of all that appears in their columns, when it is well known that such a crime cannot fairly be imputed to them.

THE BILL incorporating the Academy of Art and Design, or Pittsburgh Art Association, with a capital stock of from ten thousand to one hundred thousand dollars, has passed the State Senate, and is now in the House. The Association has for its object the advancement of the fine arts in this community by maintaining a permanent collection of the finest paintings and statuary within their power to procure, for the purpose of sale and exposition.

THE celebrated Tichborne case in London, has assumed an unexpected phase. It was announced some days ago that the jury had intimated they had heard sufficient evidence and desired to be relieved from listening to further testimony. Since then the claimant through his counsel expressed a desire to withdraw his cause from the court. At this, the defense asked for the arrest of the supposed Sir Roger, on the charge of perjury. He has been sent to Newgate, not being able to raise the amount of his bail, stated to be fifty thousand pounds. This is rather an abrupt termination to the trial, which promised a while ago to fully establish the claimant's right and title to the estates of the Tichbornes, and will probably deter others, possibly the rightful heir, from attempting to secure the immense property.

THE ONLY respectable *Post* in this community charges us with suppressing the Custom House investigations. We deny that and our readers, one of whom the *Post* editor cannot be, will bear us out in the position. We have published full details of the examination of witnesses, and from time to time even a *resume* of the entire proceedings with the proper inferences. We are prepared to admit that the "General Order system," instituted during the administration of that "truly loyal" and magnanimous old pub' func'" James Buchanan, was a pernicious one, but it required a Republican administration to discover and make the fact known. Those innocent persons who imagine that Leet and Stocking's predecessors were using their means and giving their use to New York importers without pay or hope of reward, are to be pitied, but at the same time will be despised for their "childlike and bland" belief in the immaculate character of New York Custom House officials in general, and Democratic officials in particular.

THE WASHINGTON *Republican* referring to the present anomalous condition of the democracy, and of their inability to state what their principles are, says:

"We asked the Hon. S. S. Cox, the brilliant leader of the Democracy in the House a few days ago, and he said he did not know. Mr. Beach does not know; Dan Voorhies does not know; the accomplished Fernando says it is a mystery to him; Sam Randall says he has been puzzled to solve the difficulty for a long time; Wm. R. Roberts does not know; James Brooks does not know; Senator Thurman thinks he knows what he does not; Judge Holman does not know; Mr. Casserly does not know; Mr. Mungen does not know; Editor Roosevelt does not know; Clarkson N. Potter does not know, General Slocum does not know; Tumbull would like to know; Mr. Eldridge does not know; Senator Stockton does not care to know; Mr. Kerr is impatient to know, and J. Lawrence Getz says he will know when he hears from Berks. The joke is a trite one, but there never were so many know-nothings among the Democrats in Congress as there are at the present time. The fact is they are all waiting to get their instructions from Mr. Sumner, Mr. Schurz and John D. Defrees, and may know in a week or so."

THE STATEMENTS of the Philadelphia papers on the Gray-McClure contested election case must be taken not for truth, but with several large sized grains of allowance, as it is well known to general readers that they are already committed to the belief that fraud defeated McClure. While the papers which have supported Col. Gray, who held the certificate of election, and his friends, have all openly advocated a full and impartial investigation into the alleged illegal voting and counting, his opponents, with unblushing and brazen effrontery, have insisted on prejudging the case, and done all they could do to cast odium upon him. At this time, before the examination of witnesses has advanced far enough to fully establish anything satisfactorily, and before a single witness has appeared for Col. Gray, the press of Philadelphia, with few honorable exceptions, persist in their unfair partisan insinuations. Let the examination go on without unnecessary bitterness, and if it shall appear that "honest Aleck" was defrauded out of the seat, give it to him. But we insist upon hearing both sides, before his claim shall be admitted. Wait until we hear Gray's witnesses.

ELSEWHERE, to-day, we republish the report of the proceedings of a mass meeting of Irish citizens held in Philadelphia last week, for the purpose of giving expression to their opinions regarding the subject of Protection as opposed to Free Trade. The remarks of the speakers have the right ring in them, and we are glad that the Irish have become the allies of the protectionists of the country. They certainly are devoted to the land of their birth, and appreciate most heartily the fact that it suffers from the oppression of haughty England. They came amongst us to enjoy the larger freedom and equality that our government affords, and it would be contrary to the dictates of reason, if they, by their words and deeds, should refuse to sustain labor and prevent its debauchment by placing it in competition with the ill-paid pauper labor of their oppressors in Europe. In arraying themselves against the pernicious and poverty-bringing system of Free Trade, they not only avenge themselves on England more than they could by a score of raids on Canada, or Fenian uprisings in Ireland, [illegible]rise protect themselves, and all the [illegible]asses. Now that the Irish have [illegible]ach a noble stand on this question, would it not be well for them to stop and inquire as to the relative positions and records of the two great political parties of the nation on the subject? The most of their countrymen have hitherto acted in opposition to the Republican organization, which stands solidly in favor of a broad and liberal protection for home industries—as a shield of steel between the interests of the working classes and the intriguing British capitalists. The Democratic party would tomorrow, if in the ascendancy, open our ports free to the whole world, and thus not only strengthen England, but also entail untold misery and distress on the industrial classes of our own country. If the Irish are wise they will take their departure *en masse* from the party in which they have so long formed an important element, and come over to the Republican ranks, and thus defy the efforts of England to demoralize our land by bringing about a system of cheap labor no better than her own. Will they continue to favor protection by words and by their votes go contrary? They should not. We imagine they will not.

THE SOUTH is making gratifying progress in the direction of a development of her natural resources. A goodly portion of Northern blood has entered into her veins and stimulated to healthy and vigorous action, trade, commerce and agriculture. We are glad to receive the cheerful tidings that come from our Southern neighbors of their enterprise and business prosperity, and of the brilliant prospects ahead. They have aroused from luxurious inertness to a consciousness of the glory of labor and the solid wisdom of "pushing things." In the way of railroad building they are particularly active as may be observed in the instance of the hitherto backward State of Mississippi, where enterprise was, previously to the war, an attribute to which her citizens never laid claims. The Jackson *Clarion* furnishes the following statement of new railroads projected and building in that State. The list is significant as indicating progress in the South, beyond the most sanguine estimate heretofore made, and as denoting a prospective change in the channels of supply and export, the advantages of which will accrue to that Western city which shall first provide full and suitable connection with this new railroad system:

1. The Memphis and Selma Road. Work is progressing on this road on both ends of the line. It is being pushed rapidly forward to Holly Springs from Memphis.

2. The Mobile and Northwestern Road. The contracts for this road have been let out, and the work is now progressing on Mobile end, and will soon be begun on the Helena end.

3. The Vicksburg and Memphis Road. This road which will tend so much to develop the Mississippi Valley and open it to the world, bids fair to be a success. Contracts for the first twenty miles have been let out.

4. The Grenada, Houston and Okalona Road is being pushed rapidly forward, and in all probability will be completed in 12 or 18 months.

5. The extension of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Road. The work is progressing on this extension between Canton and Kuskusko, and the survey is being made beyond the latter point.

6. The Natchez and Jackson Road. This road, which is destined to reconnect Natchez, once the largest and most beautiful city in our State, with the outside world will doubtless soon be under progress of construction. The first ten miles of the work has been contracted for.

7. The Ripley Road. This is a purely local road, about twenty miles in length, and will connect Ripley, Tappah county, with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The contracts have been given out.

There are many other roads of importance projected and chartered, among which we will name the Memphis and New Orleans, the Ship Island, the Mississippi and Tennessee, the Vicksburg and Pensacola, the Meridian and Red River, and the Crystal Springs and Yazoo City.

GOVERNOR GEARY.

Whether rightly or wrongly, we do not, at this time, pretend to guess, but somehow or other the name of John W. Geary has become connected, in the minds of the people of the State, with the defalcation of Evans, the late Agent. Whether he was an accomplice in the theft, an accessory either before or after the fact, the mass of the people, we re-iterate, have come to believe that he is somehow or other mixed up in the matter, and is using his every power to prevent a full investigation. We admit even so much, with great reluctance and sorrow, as we deplore from the depth of our heart that anything should occur to impair the standing of the Executive of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Can it be possible that he whom we have twice elected to the highest office in our State, has "bent the pregnant hinges of the knee," and stained his hands and his heart by accepting a portion of money known to him to have been illegally withheld from the treasury of the State? Can it be possible? and yet the instincts of the general public seldom err. The citizens of the State have been slow to admit the thought, of the defilement of the Executive office; but sundry and divers curious and unlooked-for movements of the Governor, have greatly tended to excite the present suspicions which, unless soon dissipated will grow, until the finger of scorn will be pointed, and impeachment must follow. Why did not Governor Geary ask to be called before the committee promptly? Once there, his evidence would have been accepted as truth, until controverted. *He knows*, just as well as George Evans whether *his hands* are clean and his heart pure. It does not require Evans' testimony to establish that. The Governor himself will be accepted as authority on these points, for if, afterwards, anyone doubt it, let him produce his proof. We all know that Evans kept a portion of the money of the State, which legally or equitably did not belong to him. He has told us that much, and defies us. His testimony therefore is of no use on that point, and all that he is wanted for, is to tell the people, whose faithless agent he was, *who shared with him* the three hundred thousand dollars of public plunder. This he ought to tell, for if his position is correct, viz: that the amount claimed by the State is properly his own, then he had a clear right to *give* it to whom he wished. But if he *robbed* the State, and divided the plunder among those who made such a division a condition of his obtaining the appointment, he ought still to make a clean breast of it; but he will not do it if he can help it. He has probably already sworn *not* to tell, and he will doubtless keep his word, for "honor among thieves" has passed into a proverb.

But his flight and his silence will not help the Governor; on the contrary, taken in connection with the other fact, that the latter, supported by his attorney, refuses to bring him back, it will only heap coals of fire upon his head. The Governor, in self defense, must take the stand, if he would check the belief in his own guilty connection with the flying robber. Let him, at least, tell what he knows about Evans and his labors, and if he be innocent of all complicity in the defalcation, and has not been a recipient of a portion of the money, let him say so. There are those who will believe him. The people of the State demand to know where this plunder went—who got it. The Republican party demand this, as the men who were placed in office by their votes are under suspicion. Let Mr. Graham's Committee call upon the Governor for his testimony; he must not refuse it; he will not, we trust. This is no time for punctilio, the people have been trifled with, and every citizen high or low must respond. The State is plaintiff and her summons must be obeyed. He who hesitates will be suspected. No honest man will.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

EDINBURG has a tall, white ghost, which has a phosphorescent face, with undistinguishable features. The peculiarity of the ghost is that it makes enormous leaps and springs, equalling a kangaroo in that respect. It is an uncomfortable sort of an apparition, as it comes suddenly springing out of nowhere, right in front of some one who is out alone late at night, and seems thus to delight in attacking the nerves of strong Scotch people. No one has been able to catch this ghost yet, but the police are trying to waylay him.

THIS is such a cheerful world that we hear of pleasant novelties in it every day. What could be more delightful for lovers of veal than to learn that a butcher has been detected selling calves that were inoculated in order to procure vaccine matter from them? If we eat pork the terrible trichinæ shake their feelers at us, beef may give rinder-pest or glanders and it is possible for the innocent veal to be small-pox in disguise. Vaccine cutlets are not tempting.

THE New York *Tribune* complains that the men who put up the names of the streets on the corner lamps, are so stupid as frequently to reverse them, thus confusing strangers. The *Tribune* ought not to object to this, however, as it has always been regarded as a Republican guide-post, yet its indicator points straight into the heart of Democracy, now, doubtless causing some ignorant persons to lose their ways.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* gets into a rage when anybody says that Louisville has not cornered the whisky market, and says that some persons talk about something of which they know nothing. The *Courier Journal* has been an authority on whisky so long that it cannot brook contradiction, and thinks that what it does not know, by experience, about that liquor, is not worth knowing.

THE Boston *Daily Globe* has appeared and is decidedly the handsomest paper in Boston. It designs to be a patriotic, independent paper, discussing all things from the right and wrong point of view. We have faith in its designs as in its first number it speaks of President Grant and opposes some of his measures without once calling him a thief, a forger or a scoundrel, and rather commends his moderate tone.

WE PRESUME that when Mr. Bryant goes traveling about the world, trying to make little free-trade arrangements with Spanish Intendates of Haciendas, and other people, he must be excused and his conduct regarded as poetic license. Nevertheless we feel unable to perceive why President Grant should be blamed either for Mr. Bryant's vagaries or for their failure.

BROOKLYN has decided that no railway company there shall collect fare from passengers unprovided with seats. The habit in Brooklyn, heretofore, has been to murder all the passengers who had no seats, after collecting their fare, and now this will all have to be changed and the seated passengers murdered to make room for others.

THE New York *World* squirms all over with bliss because Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter to its London correspondent. To be sure, that correspondent was told that he was guilty of gross impertinence; but then he was written to by a prime minister, and that is all that the most toadyish sycophant could desire.

THE latest charge against Grant is that he talks too much. We believe that if the New York *World* happened to come across Niobe, and should, through near-sightedness, mistake her for Grant, it would, in its next leading article, accuse him of being too hilarious and jocular.

THE best newspaper published in the German language is not published in Germany. Although it might probably be supposed that we refer to the *Pittsburgher Volksblatt*, such a supposition would be incorrect, as it is the *Neue Frei Presse* which we mean, and it is published in Vienna, the capital of Austria.

SOME of our most liberal exchanges, ie. those who help themselves most liberally from our columns, were so pleased when they saw the GAZETTE on Monday that they narrowly escaped congratulating their own readers on account of our new dress.

SOME time ago a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized in this city, and—that was all.

THE INEQUALITY OF OUR TAXATION FURTHER CONSIDERED.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

In a former article I showed how it was that money and stocks are not assessed,—because landed estate being assessed at from one-fifth to one-tenth its cash market value, and money and stocks at their real value, no citizen would enforce the law against money and stocks not given to the assessor. I also showed that owners of real estate while great justice could insist upon this low valuation, when bank stock was exonerated from all county, township, school, borough and road taxes.

I now take up another branch of the subject, namely, *merchandize*, which is not assessed, but subject to a *license* tax. It, too, presents another instance of the grossest inequality, and still further strengthens the demand on the part of real estate owners for the present low valuation of real estate.

Merchandise of every discription is classified according to the amount of the annual sales, and the license tax fixed by this classification.

In our borough thirty-three vendor's licenses are issued, paying an aggregation of $293.50 to the county. This is the only tax it pays. The annual sales are from $220,000 to $230,000. The capital employed upon which a tax should be laid, I estimate at $112,000. It is not subject to a school or borough or road tax. Money is subject, not only to these, but to a State and county tax also. If it had been subject to our school and borough tax, It would have paid to these $2,567.

If it had been money at interest it would have had to pay that amount of school and borough tax, besides a State, county and road tax. But because it has the form of capital invested in merchandise, all the tax it pays for license is but the paltry sum of $293.50.

Such an infamous distinction between the different kinds of wealth is a disgrace to a State. Why a Republican Congress has not put Pennsylvania out of the Union for want of Republican institutions, I cannot perceive? A more odious distinction between classes of citizens could not be made.

With such distinctions, can any one blame those who are made to bear an unequal burden, because of their concealment of property? Or can we, who clearly see the evil, reproach any one for a violation of truth and honesty for this concealment, or reproach owners of real estate for insisting upon our low valuations? No reform of such glaring wrongs can be made unless it is a thorough one. The entire system of taxation must be changed. An *ad valorem* one is the proper substitute, enforced by assessments upon oath, by a county, a district, and a State Board of Equalization.

Under such a system real estate would pay much less tax than it now does, and merchandise, money, stocks and farm stock their proper proportions. L. B.

A Request of H. G. and of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and our Representative in Congress.

The following communication from one of our agricultural districts exhibits a rare opportunity to the persons addressed to advance the horticultural and agricultural interests of the country. —EDS.

To Horace Greely: Sur, As U no al about farmin I konkludid to ask you to advise about a nu sort of goseburry I red of in a paper which a tom Hood rote about. He ses a tom Frost sed to a horticultural society as follows:

"I partickly wish the saftety to be called to consider the case what follows, as I think might be maid transkashionable in the nex reports. My Wif had a Tomb Cat that dyd. Being o torture sheil and a Grate favorit, we had him berried in the Guardian, and for the sake of the enrichment of the mould, I had the cat depoes. Ited under the roots of a Gozberry Bush. The Frute being up to then of the smooth kind.—But the next Frute Seson after the Cat was berried, the Gozberries were all hairy—and more Remarkable was All of the Catapliers was of the same hairy discription."

Now sur, what I want to no, is this where I can git some of them goseburry, we have plenty of tom Cats to put under there roots. A nabeor ses tom Hood is an englishman, and as I somethin in your Tribune every week about england, I xpect U can git them for Me. If you can send this ritin to the Komishioner of agriculture and he can git them as he ownt got so much spring wheat there for our farmers. When he gits them Goseburrys if Ginril Nagely will send me some I will vote for him nex time and git my too oldest boys to vote for him. If the hare of them catafers is as gud for plastering as Cows hare tel him to send me a pair of them to as I want to bild sone. Tel him to be particklar about the pare, as in al my farmin nolege, I never new to hes or to shes to do much at breden.

JON SIKES.

THE PITTSBURGH STAPLE.

Short Supply in the Hands of Dealers—Advance in Price.

[From the Louisville Courier Journal.]

The supply of Pittsburgh coal in this market was probably never at a lower ebb than at the present time. From various dealers we learn that there are but about 15,000 bushels remaining in all hands, and that the greater part of this amount is lying in the bottoms of the barges in a badly frozen condition.

The coal prospect, the supply in the market, and its rapid advance in price were the chief topic of conversation on the streets yesterday, and during the afternoon the offices were visited by numbers of people, making good their last chance to get one load of Pittsburgh coal at $7.00.

But a week or two since the impression prevailed throughout the city that during the last run a sufficient quantity of coal was landed at the wharf to supply Louisville until early summer. This impression was not without the best of reasons, and would doubtless have proven correct had the river remained frozen, or something else transpired to keep the fleet at its mooring. But a few days since a slight rise came, and with it went a great number of these barges over the falls and down the river into the Southern markets.

The impression also prevails in some quarters that this movement was made solely by the local dealers, and that they are responsible for the scarcity in the market. But the merchants claim that they had nothing to do with the transaction; that the coal had been purchased for the Southern markets and started to its destination along with the shipment for this port, but on arriving there it was caught up by the ice. It remained in sight for a considerable time awaiting a thaw, and, as the freeze and gorges continued for weeks, it was determined by the owners that, in case it should become necessary, the city would have this extra fleet in reserve. But suddenly the rise came, and this supply vanished, leaving the market in a barren condition.

An advance in the price of the Pittsburgh product at this time might be beneficial if at least one way, viz: in stimulating the development of home mines, which are free from the uncertainty attendant upon river transportation. A few such advances will show the people so plainly the absolute necessity of cultivating other resources than the fickle one they have had to depend on heretofore. The good thus effected would outweigh the little privation that the people might suffer at first, and the security for the future that would follow the cultivation of our own coal fields would be of incalculable value.

Our Copper Resources.

A writer in the *Tribune* says:

My attention has been called to an article which appeared recently in your paper on copper and copper-smelting, and with your permission I will state a few facts bearing thereon. From my own knowledge, there may be raised from mineral lands in Pennsylvania 1,000 tons of copper ore weekly, affording an average product of 14 per cent in copper. The depth from surface need not exceed 200 feet. In Carroll County, Ga., there is a deposit of copper ore, three miles in length; eight feet wide, 100 feet from the surface, and of unknown depth, from which may be raised an immense quantity of ore, producing 15 per cent of copper. The mines are already opened, and the ore may be raised at comparatively small cost. The above mineral lands only feebly represent the extent of copper deposits existing in the States named.

The cost of smelting in Swansea is $45 per ton for each ton of copper produced. In this country, would be about $50 per ton. The ore produced in Cornwall, England, averages six per cent copper, and is raised from an average depth of 1,000 feet.

It is beyond doubt that sufficient ores may be raised in this country and worked at good profit, to supply all demands from consumers at home, and, with the Lake copper, leave a large surplus for export. In fact, no country can compete with the United States in copper, provided the mines are properly developed and the smelting carried on upon economical principles.

MELANGE.

FIERY men are easily put out.—*Judy.*

FOR Spring wear—Dancing pumps.—New Orleans *Times.*

SMALL-POX has broken out at Calias, Maine, in a very virulent form.

THE Boston *Post* says: The crazy Fenian wanted to be the O'Connor clast of royalty.

A ST. LOUISAN has lost faith in the doctors because shortly after being vaccinated he was bitten by a mad dog.

AN invoice of fifty factory girls, imported from Scotland by the Shetucket Company arrived in Norwich on the 27th.

THE New York *World* has it that some one who has read "Lenten Thoughts," says it ought to be called "Borrowed Ideas."

A CONVICT in the Louisiana State Prison, being "bored" by convinement, dug a tunnel thirty rods long, and was caught as he emerged.

A SPLENDID agouti has been added to the collection of animals at Central Park. The beast is agouti like a zebra, but is covered with wool. —*Judy.*

A CINCINNATI woman sold her hair to bail out her drunken husband, and he showed his appreciation by getting angry at the loss of her tresses and procuring a divorce.

IT is understood that Messrs. Sumner and Schurz are trying to get a bill into Congress to change their first name to Churls. It should receive animous vote.

THE Rushville Illinois *Citizen* says that the recent cold weather destroyed the chinch-bug, and the farmers in that vicinity are going to try the experiment of planting spring wheat again.

A WELL KNOWN auctioneer of Washington, at a clearing-out sale of goods, disposed of his own set of harness, and knew nothing of his mistake until the time came for him to fix up his nag and go home.

CHEYENNE people have on foot a project to build by subscription a public hall, to be called "Recreation Hall," and to be used for gymnastics, dancing, roller-skating, and other similar performances.

DR. SLADE, the medium, astonished a Hartford reporter by making the "spirits" tug at his clothes, run slatepencils up his sleeves, steal his handkerchief, and behave generally in any but a spiritual fashion.

THE name of John Russell Young no longer appears at the head of the New York *Standard*. A Washington letter says he is a constant attendant on the Senate debates, and forwards leaders by telegraph to the New York *Herald*.

A GERMAN LADY in Indianapolis, whose husband died about a year ago, leaving his property mortgaged to the fullest extent, has managed his business so skillfully that she released it all, and is now in possession of an income of $2,000.

THE Lawrence papers are giving nearly the whole of their local columns to reports of Mr. Hammond's meetings. There must have been a great deal of wickedness in Lawrence, for there certainly seems to be almost unlimited repentance.

PETRIFIED trees have been found in a bog at Waterford, Vt. In two instances, one huge pine stump was found resting upon another, indicating that the latter tree grew after the first had fallen, the seed having been deposited on its stump.

SOME jealous scoundrel attempted to poison an expectant bride in Oswego the other day by means of a package of cake flavored with arsenic, which was sent to her room the night before her wedding, with a request that she would dream upon it.

GOVERNOR FARAN STEVENS, Captain Hill, and Dr. Findlay, of New York, have purchased, for $150,000, Campobello Island, near Eastport Me., and will the coming spring commence the erection upon it of an immense hotel, for a Summer resort. Campobello was the base of one of the late Fenian expeditions to conquer England.

IT was rather a singular idea of that Philadelphian who put in Monday's Philadelphia *Ledger* after the notice of the death of his "beloved wife," the lines:

"Death is swallowed up in victory
Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory."

A REMONSTRANCE, signed "Many Merchants" has been filed at the Central Police Station, New Orleans, against the use of water from the Old and New Basins, for sprinkling the streets. It is contended by the remonstrators that the water thus obtained is putrid, and calculated to breed diseases.

THE New York *Times* says: A woman, accompanied by a child, was arrested on Sunday evening, in a saloon on Beckman street, on suspicion that she had stolen it. She confessed that she had stolen the child from a gentleman's house in Orange, N. J., to excite sympathy. She was committed to await developments.

MARY FRANCES CARTER, a colored girl, sixteen years of age, has been arrested in Louisville on the charge of an attempt to poison with lye her stepfather and a small child. It is charged that she poured the lye into coffee and gave it to the old man to drink, and forced the child to take the lye in a dose of cough medicine.

DISRAELI rather nonplussed Darwin, the monkey man, recently, when discussing "the essential qualities of the human species," by remarking, "But, you see, Darwin, there are pillows now which do not possess any of what you call the essential qualities of the human species, and yet they invariably *come under the head* of rational beings."

JAPANESE auctions are conducted on a novel plan, but one which gives rise to none of the noise and confusion which attend such sales in America. Each bidder writes his name and bid upon a slip of paper, which he places in a box. when the bidding is over, the box is opened by the auctioneer, and the goods declared the property of the highest bidder.

A PARTY of spiritualists have purchased a fine piece of farming property in Santa Barbata county, Cal., on which they intend to establish themselves in a sort of community life, taking the Oneida colony of New York as a model. The ground will be apportioned out to the various families, and the profits will go into a common purse, to be equitably distributed.

A RECORD of the weather has been carefully kept at Fort Sanders. It shows that sixty-three inches of snow have fallen during the past season, a greater quantity than for seven years past. On the 24th of January last, the spirit thermometer marked twenty-five degrees below zero, and for seven succeeding days the average was twenty degrees below zero.

A NEW ENGLAND engineer lately dreamed that one of the forward trucks of his engine was cracked. When he awoke he had a premonition lest his dream might prove true, and thought he would go down and see that everything was alright. On examining the engine at the engine house, he found the truck precisely in the same condition as he had seen in his dream, and another engine had to be substituted in its stead.

CORUNDUM is now obtained of the best quality in the mountain region of North Carolina. It is identical in substance with sapphire and ruby, and is the hardest form of matter known except the diamond, having a cutting power, compared with the latter, of 98 to 100, while that of emery is only 57. It will consequently polish every substance, and even that when rapid friction is applied.

As but comparatively few private residences in London or Paris boast of the luxury of a bath room, there are establishments which make a speciality of sending to your house all the conveniences for bathing. A cart drives up to your door with a barrel of hot water, slippers, bath, towels, etc., everything being prepared and the necessary articles removed at the cost of one shilling.

THE Boston *Globe* says: Chance often settles momentous questions; for instance, Mr. Grant offered the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York; that meant "Free Trade." Mr. Stewart declines and Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, accepts, that meant "Protection." It may be justly doubted whether the President has himself any decided proclivities either for or against high tariff.

THE FOOLISH HAREBELL.

[From "Good Words for the Young."]

A Harebell hung its wilful head;
"I am tired, so tired," it cried. "I wish I was dead."

She hung her head in the mossy dell;
"If all were over, then I were well."

The wind he heard, and was pitiful;
He waved her about to make her cool.

"Wind, you are rough," said the dainty bell;
"Leave me alone—I am not well."

And the wind at the voice of the drooping dame,
Sank in his heart, and ceased for shame.

"I am hot, so hot!" she sighed and said;
"I am withering up; I wish I was dead."

Then the sun, he pitied her pitiful case,
And drew a thick veil over his face.

"Cloud, go away, and don't be rude;
I am not—I don't see why you should.

The cloud withdrew; and the harebell cried,
"I am faint, so faint! and no water beside!"

And the dew came down its million-fold path;
But she murmured, "I did not want a bath."

A boy came by in the morning gray;
He plucked the harebell, and threw it away.

The harebell shivered, and cried, "Oh! oh!
I am faint, so faint! Come, dear wind, blow."

The wind blew softly, and did not speak.
He thanked him kindly, but grew more weak.

"Sun, dear sun, I am so cold," she said.
He rose; but lower she drooped her head.

"O rain, I am withering; all the blue
Is fading out of me;—come, please do!"

The rain came down as fast as it could,
But for all its will, it did her no good.

She shuddered and shrivelled, and moaning said;
"Thank you all kindly;" and then she was dead.

Let us hope, let us hope, when she comes next year,
She'll be simple and sweet. But I fear, I fear.

GEORGE MAC DONALD.

KINDNESS TO KINDRED.

Want of the necessary means to supply the necessities which usually press upon people in the more moderate walks of life, may be an excuse for neglecting a disease which, like consumption, has often in times past been esteemed as incurable. But the common ties of nature, which ought to bind man to his own, overleap all these barriers in the estimation of right-thinking people; and when we see a medicine like Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure curing hundreds of people all around us, we feel it not only a pleasure, but a duty to point out to our readers such a valuable acquisition to medical knowledge. In the earlier stages of lung disease Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a specific. The cough and chill, the sputa streaked with blood, all give place to that healthy equilibrium of the circulation which is induced by that all-powerful remedy; and every bit of peccant and disorganizing material is expelled from the blood and removed from the system by the natural ducts and excretory organs of the body. The tens of thousands of lungs clogged with mucus and seething with corruption can be made to perform the office of respiration by a timely use of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Office and store, 167 Liberty street.

PERIODIC DISORDERS.

The paroxysmal maladies, which are characterized by heat and cold, prevail extensively at this season, and it is a curious fact that in many parts of the country where they are prevalent, other diseases, that bear no general resemblance to fever and ague, or remittent fever, assume a periodic type. Thus, in many sections infested with chills and fever, rheumatism, neuralgia, hysteria, diarrhœa, &c., sometimes become intermittent, thereby indicating that they have been engendered by the same miasmous exhalations which produce the first named disease.

In all these MASKED CASES OF AGUE—for such they are—as well as in the regular intermittents, the most safe and reliable remedy that can be administered is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Neither quinine nor arsenic are needed. Both are in the highest degree dangerous, and are sure to leave sad traces of their poisonous action in the system, whether they arrest the paroxysms or not. In many instances all the so-called specifics of the "regular" materia medica utterly fail to "break up" intermittent and remittent disorders. But the great vegetable Tonic never fails. The spasm of the minute blood vessels which causes the chill is the result of nervous weakness, produced by the debilitating operation of an unwholesome atmosphere, and the tone and vigor given to the nervous system by the Bitters, enable it to throw off the disease. The wiser policy, however, is to anticipate attacks of this nature by arresting all the latent energies of the body at the commencement of the moist and chilly season, with this incomparable antidote. By pursuing this course, intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, colic, biliousness, dyspepsia and pulmonary affections may always be prevented.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK
In the city in the way of
FRESH AND PURE DRUGS
will be found at the corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets,
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
where you will find Family Medicines, Imported Soaps, Perfumes, Cologne of every kind, sold at the lowest prices. Also, Squire's Granulated Ricard. Potassa. Sold at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
REINHOLD SIEDLE,
JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.
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BAILEY & C
Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
TTHS

Fine Silver Ware,
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS,
AT
Wattles & Sheafer's,
101 FIFTH AVENUE.
TEA SETS, ICE PITCLERS, CASTORS, BERRY DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, &c., KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
NEW GOODS.
NEW CASSIMERES.
A choice stock, all grades, for Men and Boy's Wear.
Dolly Varden Repps.
Rich Styles for Ladies' Wrappers.
DOLLY VARDEN CHINTZES.
Black and White Striped Alpacas.
Black and White Striped Armures and Delaines.
Plain and Corded
ALPACAS.
All Colors, from 25c. up.
LIGHT AND DARK COLORED
SILK WARP
EPINGLINES.
Black Alpacas,
Black Velour Repps,
Black Merinos and Delaines,
Black Cashmeres
And Crape Cloths.
At the Lowest Prices, Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
SPRING GOODS
Now Arriving
AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL.
LATEST STYLES.
Ladies' Black Cassimere Sacques
EMBROIDERED IN COLORS.
Swiss Dresses,
TRAIN AND POLONAISE COMPLETE.
Plain Swiss and Organdies,
Embroidered and Reversed Swiss.
NAINSOOK P. K. JACKONET,
Victoria Lawn,
Striped and Linen Lawn,
White, Colored and
Striped Irish Linens.
Real and Imitation Laces and Lace Goods
IN EVERY VARIETY.
NEW STYLES SWISS AND BLOND RUFFLING AND RUCHING
FOR THE NECK.
1,000 PIECES
NEW HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
IN EVERY WIDTH.
LADIES' CORSETS IN EVERY STYLE.
Extra Bargains on Counter to Close Out.
REAL HAIR SWITCHES
In all sizes and shades. Also, CURLS, PLAITS, PUFFS.
MILLINERY GOODS
Spring Styles Hats Now Coming In.
Ribbons and Silks,
ALL SHADES.
FINE FLOWERS, OSTRICH TIPS, &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies' Underwear
AT POPULAR PRICES.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
NOS. 197 AND 199 PENN AVE.
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Bargains! Bargains!
Owing to the trouble attached to moving, we will offer, for this week only, our entire stock of goods at prices much less than can be bought elsewhere. These goods are of the latest and best make. Don't allow the opportunity to pass, as it is seldom such bargains as we are now offering can be had.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.

Selling Off at Cost!
Having bought the time-honored Dry Goods Stand on the north-east corner of Market street and Fourth avenue, formerly occupied by C. Hanson Love, and latterly by W. C. Duncan, together with his stock of goods, we are now offering them at a great sacrifice in order to make way for a large stock of New Goods expected to arrive in a few days. These inducements to purchasers will be offered for a few days only. Now is the time to buy Dry Goods cheap.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Fourth Avenue and Market Street.

Moorhouse & Carsten,
Dry Goods Store, will be removed from No. 21 Fifth avenue, to their New Store, corner of MARKET STREET and FOURTH AVENUE, on or about the 20th inst., where they intend offering to their customers

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
☞Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
and
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872.

The demand for loans has been rather irregular during the pas ten days—quite urgent at times, and then easing off without any apparent cause. The general tendency of the market for a month to come should be towards greater ease, but what may suddenly occur to change the existing conditions, absorb the ready supply, or what is equivalent to it, weaken the confidence of lenders can not be readily foreseen. The failures that have occurred within a few days, are arousing the fears of the cautious, and among those who are less timid even, have awakened suspicions that further developments of haxardous overtrading, or careless management may be brought to light at any moment. "Making haste to be rich" has brought men to grief in other days, and the young men of our times who aim to drive mammoth establishments and fast horses at the same time will, sooner or later, have chances enough to renew old experiences. The laws of trade are as inevitable as those of the race course; the steady runner is certain to win in the end. An hour or two at the desk in the morning, and *all the afternoon on the road*, will bring the best of them to the "bottom dollar" in double quick time they may be sure.

There is nothing of special interest to report in the local stock market. Bank shares are in fair demand at good prices. First-class railway bonds command good prices, although the demand is hardly so active as a few weeks since. The sales of Columbia Oil Stock evidence a weak market, offered at $20 with the quarter's interest accrued. An improvement in oil would help it just now. The receipts keep up very well. Railroad is doing very well we learn, and has another dividend nearly earned.

Robinson Bros. are still offering Connellsville 6's at 80, in amounts to suit buyers.

The New York market shows a slight improvement in Government bonds, with a strong market in stocks. The Philadelphia market is hardly so firm. Pennsylvania Central is quoted at 60. The allotment shares at 57¼.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115⅝
5-20—1862	111⅝	111⅝
" 1864	111⅞	111⅞
" 1865	112½	112⅝
" 1865 new	110⅝	110¾
" 1867	111⅞	112
" 1868	112⅝	112⅝
10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
Currency 6's	114½	114⅝
Gold	110⅝	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99	99⅝
Do Scrip	94½	94⅝
Erie	33⅝	33½
Reading	113½	114⅛
Lake Shore	93	93¼
Fort Wayne	98	97⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90½	90½
Rock Island	113⅜	113⅝
Chicago & N. W	78¾	79⅜
Do Preferred	92¾	92¾
St. Paul Common	58¾	58¾
Do. Preferred	78⅝	78½
Wabash	75⅜	75¾
Union Pacific	36½	36½
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾	45⅞
Pacific Mail	60⅞	62⅝
West. Union Telegraph	70¾	70⅝
Adams Express	93	93½
American Express	69¾	69¾
U. S. Express	65½	66⅛
Wells, Fargo	72½	72

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Penna. Central	60¼	60
Penna. Allotments	57⅝	57½
Reading R. R.	57¾	57¾
Camden & Amboy	125¾	125¾
Lehigh Navigation	39	39
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	39¼	39½
Central Transportation	46	46
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	73½	73½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93½	93½
Lehigh Valley R. R	65	65
Philadelphia & Erie	26¾	26¾
Schuylkill Navigation	17	16½

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	U. S. 10-40s	107⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	115⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62	111⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	112
U. S. 5-20s, '64	111⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112⅜	U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK, March 6, 1872.

Gold dull at 110¾@110¾. Loans were made at 4, 5 and 3 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $26,000,000. Governments strong and higher with an improved demand and small supply. Speculation on Stock Exchange was irregular in early dealings, and an unsettled feeling prevailed. Pacific Mail was the feature, opening at 60½. This was caused by the injunction which was procured late last night preventing officers of the company from speculating with the company's funds. The removal of the injunction was announced soon after the opening of the market, and the next sale was at 62, but before the close it sold at 63¾. Next in point of interest were the Pacific Railroads, Northwestern, Ohio, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Erie, Wabash and Union Pacific, and in the semi-speculative list, Canton Land Company; the latter sold up to 90¾. The market at the close was buoyant, and the best prices of the day were current. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, held in Boston to-day, the following were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: Horace F. Clark, New York; Augustus Schell, New York; James H. Banker, New York; Oliver Ames, Boston; Oakes Ames, Boston; R. E. Robins, Boston; G. M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; G. M. Pullman, Chicago; John Duff, Boston; Elisha Atkins, Boston; F. Morton, New York; James Brooks, New York; Sidney Dillon, New York; C. S. Bushnell, New Haven; F. Gordon Dexter, Boston. Government Directors: B. F. Wade, Ohio; J. F. Wilson, Iowa; J. C. Harrison, Indiana; David S. Baddock, Tennessee. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were elected: President, Horace F. Clark, New York; Vice President, John Duff, Boston; Treasurer, E. H. Rollins, Concord, N. H.; Auditor, H. B. Wilbur. Money active early in the day, caused by two prominent banks calling in loans; as high as 7 gold was paid in some instances; closed steady at 6@7.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 70¾; Quicksilver, 36½; Adams Express, 92½; Wells Fargo, 72; American Merchants' Union, 60¾; United States, 66½; Pacific Mail, 63; New York Central, 99¼; Scrip, 94¼; Erie, 33⅜; do preferred, 80; Harlem, 107; do preferred, 125; Reading, 114¾; Michigan Central, 118; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern, 79½; do preferred, 92¾; Rock Island, 113¾; New Jersey Central, 112¼; St. Paul, 58½; preferred 78¾; Wabash, 75¾; preferred, 87; Fort Wayne, 79; Terre Haute, 20; preferred, 54; Chicago & Alton, 117; preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 45; C. C. & C., 88; Burlington & Quincy, 136; Panama, 93½, Panama, 293½; Illinois Central, 132; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 90¾.

Sterling exchange 109¼.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81 111½; 5-20s '62 111¼; do '64 111¾ do '65 112¾; new '65 110¾; do '67 112¾; do '68 112¾; 10-40s 107¾; currency 6s 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi 94½; Tennessee old 66¼; do new 66¾; Virginia new 56; do old 52; North Carolina old 35¾; do new 19½.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872.

The markets in a general way present but little that is new or really important; there is a steady local demand for most of the local articles and a fair volume of business in the aggregate; in regard to values there are no important changes to note. Soda Ash is firm at the advance noted in our last report and the stock in this market is very much reduced. Apples, Butter and Cheese are steady but unchanged. Eggs may be quoted steady at 28 and if the present cold weather continues much longer they will doubtless go higher. Flour, Grain and Groceries, are quiet and unchanged. Hay continues dull but the suspension of navigation will cut down the arrivals very perceptibly and may result in a firm market. In Provisions we have but two changes to note, viz: Sugar cured shoulders 8 instead of 8¼ and dried beef 17 instead of 17½. Cheese and sugars continue dull and with liberal receipts and stocks accumulating prices are weak though unchanged. Timothy seed is in light supply and steady at former quotations.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872.

CATTLE.

Thus far trade has been very dull this week, and, what is worse still, the prospects for an improvement are not very encouraging. Up until this morning the number of buyers was very small, and, with more than an average supply of cattle and unfavorable advices from Philadelphia, the situation is anything but favorable for holders, many of whom have ordered their stock to be sent on to New York in first hands, and unless the market brightens up some in the meantime, others will do likewise to-morrow. Up to this writing there has scarcely been enough done to test the market, as yet there has been no quotable decline, but the indications are that in order to effect sales, concessions will have to be made, and this owners generally cannot accede to and come out with a whole skin. Trade for some weeks past has been of a transitory at this point for both buyers and sellers, and the trouble lies in the fact that cattle are higher relatively in the west than they are in the east, hence the margins for shippers at either end are very small.

As already intimated, business has been very dull up to this writing, and the prospects for the balance of the week are not very encouraging. Prime to extra 1,400 to 1,500 ℔ steers may be fairly quoted at 6¼@6¾, and good 1,200 to 1,300 ℔ averages, same quality, at 5¾@6¼. There is a steady demand for stockers, and the offerings continue light; may be had by shippers at 4¾@5 cts.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
	Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:				
4	4,520	5 40	10	1,250	5 10
1	1,430	6 10	1	940	5 00
			2	3,690	5 30
	Hedges, Huff & Co, sold:				
16	20,380	5 62	10	14,100	5 75
	Sadler, H & Co, sold:				
19	14,720	4 00	5	5,105	5 00
	Smith, Watson & B sold:				
15	19,250	6 70	15	19,730	6 70

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock is steady and with a demand fully up to the supply prices are fully sustained. York hogs, as compared with the close of last week are 10@15 cts higher; selling to-day at $4.75@5, while Philadelphia hogs, although in light supply are without quotable change; $5.30@5.40 for fair to good and $5.50 for prime assorted tops. The general feeling among operators is that prices are not likely to go much if any lower for some time to come, and that an advance is not improbable; it is alleged that hogs are scarce in many sections of country, and it is anticipated therefore that the arrivals during the month or two will be comparatively light. However, the immediate future of the market is very uncertain, and the best policy for dealers is to act on their own judgment and then if they do miss it they will have no body to fall back on, and as a rule, one man's judgment on the future of the market is just about as good as another's.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
	Orr & Williams, sold:				
54	9,050	4 75	108	24,980	4 75
90	22,650	4 80	113	25,460	4 80
27	6,640	5 35	21	3,930	4 85
48	12,220	5 25	33	8,450	5 35
54	12,580	4 85	24	5,390	4 85
	Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:				
66	12,970	5 00	70	22,110	5 50
142	24,550	4 85	90	29,760	4 60
42	6,440	4 65	57	9,340	4 70
11	2,960	4 70	131	23,540	4 65
71	9,970	5 25	70	20,950	5 50
239	46,910	5 00	112	24,730	5 00
68	15,350	5 00	45	10,590	5 25
38	9,160	5 25	68	15,240	5 00
100	12,800	4 75	59	14,620	5 30
	Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:				
63	16,640	5 40	15	4,600	4 70
71	22,680	5 45	37	7,300	4 60
	Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:				
114	25,970	4 85	107	25,060	5 00
188	23,320	4 90	208	38,520	4 90
96	21,400	——	85	12,400	4 85
——	——	——	18	2,980	4 80
	Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:				
150	29,870	5 00	121	11,710	4 80
288	4,930	4 95	116	25,960	5 00
	Smith, Watson & B sold:				
64	16,200	5 35	8	1,710	5 50
33	5,880	5 00	33	5,880	4 70
	Ulery Bro. sold:				
16	2,050	4 75	180	24,520	4 80
79	11,670	4 80	20	4,050	4 65
5	1,260	4 25	32	8,039	4 80
20	1,680	4 65	1	185	4 00

SHEEP.

The supply thus far has been light and with an average demand, and diminished offerings, the market is strong and prices if anything are higher. Quotations for fine wool sheep may be fairly given as follows: 70 to 75 ℔, 6¾@7¼; 80 to 85, 7¼@7¾; 90 to 100, 8@8¼; 100 to 110, 8¼@9 cts. Coarse wool sheep are ranging all the way from 6 to 6½, according to quality and condition, and all grades are selling readily within the range of our quotations:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
	Smith, Watson & B, sold:				
332	28,830	7 00	165	14,220	7 35
	Ulery Bro., sold:				
——	——	——	174	16,290	8 25
	Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:				
252	24,900	8 25	85	7,000	8 00
50	3,410	6 00	347	31,580	7 60
	Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:				
328	29,530	8 45	117	11,120	8 00
466	42,750	6 90	166	14,240	7 25
	Sadler, H & Co., sold:				
166	11,910	6 45	255	21,670	8 15
185	16,120	8 20	122	on foot	$4 00
	Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:				
144	16,530	8 75	166	13,900	6 85
145	12,590	6 85	79	7,470	7 12
900	70,000	7 25	99	7,250	6 87
126	12,180	8 50	49	4,110	8 00

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872.

The petroleum market continues very quiet and is devoid of a single feature worthy of notice. Crude is nominal at $3.50 ℔ bbl at Parker or $4 delivered here. Refined—March 1st half, 21¾@22; last half, 22½; April, 23; May, 24. Oil Barrels—city make on spot—$1.80 delivered; lines held at $2, but there are no buyers at this figure and no sellers below it.

Freights on refined oil have been advanced to $1.35 ℔ bbl to Philadelphia.

A late Philadelphia circular in referring to the South Improvement Company says: The all absorbing topic for discussion in "oil circles" during the past week was naturally the new "combination," its probable influence upon the petroleum trade in general, and in particular its direct effect upon the producers of crude petroleum, as also the numerous but small refiners not admitted within the "charmed circle." So far as we have seen or heard, we have no official declaration as to the intentions or proposed plan of the "ring" as it is (and perhaps not unjustly) denominated by many. The understood object in view is limiting the production of refined petroleum, and securing to the manufacturers thereof, a greater margin of profit than has been realized of late. There is a noticeable uniformity of opinion among the newspaper press, so far as they have noticed the subject, as to the undeniability and the great danger of the contemplated centralization of such immense powers in the hands of a few parties.

Whatever the immediate result may be, it is to be regretted that unlimited powers,—in connection with the production and distribution of such an important staple as petroleum,—should be delegated to a few particularly as a fair per centage of the prime movers in the undertaking are understood to have been connected upon one side or the other with every important attempt to influence the price of petroleum, since it became an important article of export.

The ripple referred to may start with the intentions, nevertheless, from the fact of holding such unlimited power, as it is claimed for them they would wield, the temptation to "do a little more," might ultimately prove to much for them too withstand, especially with the coming into office (power) of parties less scrupulous than the originators of the undertaking.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Petrolite O W, account H Duncan	382
Star O W, account H McKelvy	682
Riverside O W, account T Hackett	604
Petrolite O W, account W Stewart	456
Liberty O W, account W Stewart	462
Riverside O W, account T M Perry	74
Total	2,660

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

A. D. Miller, 167 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.	
Total	167 bbls.

Iron Markets.

CINCINNATI.—The demand is active for pig iron, and prices are a little higher for most grades of hot blast pig and also for blooms. Malleable iron is also active, and prices are 2-10c. higher. Mule and horse shoes have also advanced. We quote: Hot blast—No. 1 charcoal foundry ℔ ton, $47@48; No. 2 do, $45@46; forge, $43@45. Cold blast—Charcoal, $50@55; do car wheel, $55@60. Hot blast stone coal—No. 1 foundry, $41@46; No. 2 do, $43@44; forge, $40 42; blooms, $50@100. Scrap iron—Wrought, 1¾@2c; do cast, 1¼@1¾c.

Wool Markets.

BOSTON.—The wool market has been rather quiet during the last week, with fewer speculative transactions than for some time past, the sales having been mostly to actual consumers. In fact, there is but very little chance for speculation so far as domestic wool is concerned, as there is not enough of the arcicle to be had to constitute a respectable basis for such operations. The whole stock of fleece now in the hands of Boston dealers will probably foot up less than 1,000,000 lbs, and yet the supply here is greater than in all the other eastern markets put together.

Sales of domestic for the week have been comparatively light, and foot up about 800,000 lbs. Included are 8,000 lbs X New York State at 75c; 35,000 lbs X Wisconsin and medium New York 80@82c; 1,250 lbs Maine fleece 85c; 28,000 lbs No. 1 western 80@82½c; 3,000 lbs X Michigan 78c; 12,000 lbs unwashed western 50c; 2,000 lbs do 56c; 20,000 lbs do 58@60c; 20,000 lbs tub washed do 93c; 1,000 lbs do do 90c; 10,000 lbs scoured $1,12@1,20; 26,000 lbs do do $1@1,38; 5,000 lbs odds and ends on private terms; 1,000 lbs black 65c.

In pulled wool, sales 6,000 lbs super at 85c; 3,000 lbs do 93c; 3,000 lbs do 85@90c; 20,000 lbs do 88c; 8,000 lbs do 80c; 2,000 lbs extra 80c; 5,000 lbs do 90c; 10,000 lbs do 90c; 1,000 lbs No. 1 60c; 4,000 do 56c.

In California wool, sales 8,400 lbs fall at 40c; 75,000 lbs do 41@43c; 55,000 lbs do (slightly hurt) 41@47½c; 11,000 lbs do 47½c; 50,000 lbs spring and fall 41@47½c; 10,000 lbs fall 45c; 50,000 lbs do 40c.

In combing wool, sales 2,500 lbs domestic at 65c; 3,700 lbs Canada 88c; 1,000 lbs do pulled 85c. —*Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.—Coates Bros., in their circular, report the market as follows:

"The firmness and activity noted in our last issue has continued throughout the past month, and prices with but little variation have tended steadily upward. There is but little domestic to be found, and holders of foreign are continually receiving higher advices from England. The "wool famine" predicted by many has been realized, and those manufacturers who have not sufficient supplies to carry them over till next clip, have to pay the prices asked by holders. They are using as little domestic as possible supplying its place with foreign wools, noils, cotton or shoddy, and consequently making slightly inferior goods. Many of the better class of foreign wools are coming into favor and being largely taken by home factories which have heretofore only used domestic, and they are better appreciating their merits and the way to work them to good advantage. Cape and California wools supply the place of medium and fine domestic grades while the various African, Turkey or Russian descriptions are used for low goods and blankets. There has never been a season when so much foreign wool has been taken by this market.

"The sales for the month, of Domestic Fleece, Tub-washed and Pulled Wools, foot up about 4,278,000 pounds, within the range of 80 to 86 for Fleece, 80 to 95 for Tub-washed, and 70 to 85 for Pulled."

Sugar and Molasses in New Orleans.

The supply of sugar coming in during the week have been very small, and hence there has been little scope for operations from first hands, and the market has been dull. The sale from second hands on western account are fair. The general condition of the sugar markets of the country at present is most satisfactory. The new crop of Cuba is beginning to come in, and buyers are inclined to defer purchasing for the present, looking for the decline which generally takes place when the new comes in competition with the old stock. However, the opening of navigation, and consequent lowering of freight rates to the west, ought to afford considerable relief to this market and work off a large portion of the accumulated stock within the next few weeks.

The advent of northern syrups into this and other markets, combined with the probably early receipts of new Cuba molasses, causes considerable depression in Louisiana molasses, and prices are with difficulty sustained. The sales of these syrups in the New York market are unusually large this season. Saturday's *Shipping List* reports a strong demand for the south, west and southwest, purchases even being made for Texas. The range of prices there is given at 28@45c for common, and 43@70c for the best, while Louisiana product is quoted there at 32@63c for inferior to fancy.

It is yet to o early to form an estimate of the Louisiana planting this year. Nothing appears, however, to indicate any material increase in the acreage over that of last year. The past season was an unprofitable one, and the present range of prices does not offer much inducement to extend the culture. The season is very backward, and farming operations are behindhand.—*Picayune 2d.*

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Nimick & Co., metal.	11	J. Painter & Sons, m	3
W. Porter, metal	3	Wm. Smith, metal	2
Reese, G & Co., met.	5	Chess, S & Co., met.	2
Hallman & H, metal	9	Mackentosh, H & Co	1
Total			31

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. W. Porter, metal	5	Whorton, Bro & Co	5
J. A. Caughey, met.	10	R. Wister, metal	3
J. Moorhead, metal	6	J. Reamer, metal	2
J. Marshall, metal	6	Totten & Co., metal	2
J. Wood Son & Co, m	5		
Total			44

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Kloman, C & Co., o	1		

WEST PENN R. R.

Spang, C & Co., blo.	1	Graff, B & Co., met.	1
Total			2

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 6.—3 P. M.—Consols; money 92¾; account 93; 5-20s '62 92¾; 5-20s '65 93¾; 5-20s '67 92¾; 5-20s '68 88¾. Tallow 47s.

FRANKFORT, March 6.—5-20s '62 93⅞@96.

PARIS, March 6.—Rentes 56f 52c.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 11¼@11¾d. California white wheat 11s 9d@12s; red winter 11s 8d. Flour 25s@26s 6d. Corn 28s.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton more active; sales 300 bales middling upland at 22¾c. Flour dull and lower, superfine western and State $5,90@6,40; common to good extra $6,60@6,80; good to choice $6,85@7,45. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady; 90c. Wheat dull and heavy; Pennsylvania $1,60; winter red western $1,63@1,70. Rye heavy; west ern 92c in store. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; new western mixed afloat 71c; yellow western 71¾c. Oats heavy; western in store and afloat 52¾@55c; white Ohio 54@56c. Eggs and hay unchanged. Hops firm; 25@65c for 1871; 30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 8@12c for 1868. Leather in fair request and steady; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande 28@29c; Orinoco 26½@27c. Wool quiet; extra Ohio 80@85c; unwashed 65c; pulled 74@88c; fall clip California 37@41c; Texas 41½c. Coffee dull; Rio 19¾@21½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 48@64c. Rice 8@9c. Petroleum: crude 13@13½c; refined 22¾@23c. Turpentine firm at 35½c. Pork dull; new mess $13,25@13,50; prime $11,50@11,75; new prime mess $13,50@13,75; mess pork March $13,25, April and May $13,50; July $13,75. Beef quiet; mess $11; extra $11@11,25; hams dull at 22½@ 26. Tierce Meats nominal; mess $16@18; India $19@21. Hogs: dressed western steady and held at $5.87. Cut Meats steady; hams 8¼@ 9¾c; shoulders 5¾@6c. Middles quiet; long clear 7¼c. Lard heavy; No 1 to prime steam 9@9¾c; kettle 9½c. Butter steady; western 11@22c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper firm; Ingot Lake 28¾@28¾c. Iron: pig firmer and little offering; Scotch $41@46; American $44@45; bar firm at $86; Russia sheet firm at 16@17c gold. Nails: cut $5; clinch $6,50@7; horse shoe $6@6,25c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 6.—Cattle; receipts 1,564, making the supply since Friday 262 cars, against 3,400 last week. The quality of stock in the yards is generally good and the market active at yesterday's prices. Sales of 161 Missouri steers, 1,213 the 01,410 lbs, at $5,70@6,25; 42 premium Missouri steers, 1,5,30 lbs, $7,12½; 115 Canada steers and stockers, 862 to 1,302 lbs at $4,40@5,25, 68 Indiana steers, 1,283 lbs, $6,12½@6,75; 36 Ohio steers, 1,172 to 1,270 lbs, $4,62½@5; 16 Illinois steers, 1,175 to 1,386 lbs, $5,50@6,40. Sheep: supply since Friday 7,400 against 7,567 last week: market firm; prices ¼c better than at opening yesterday, and ½c better than last week; sales 914 Michigan sheep, 78 to 104 lbs $6@9; 30 Canada sheep and lambs, average 96 lbs $,50; 305 Ohios, 100 lbs $8,65. Hogs: receipts since Friday 12,560 against 15,300 last week; about a dozen cars were on the market and mostly sold, holders having dropped from the rates demanded Tuesday; sales 825 for shipping at $4,80@4,90; sales to butchers at $5.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Flour quiet; superfine $6,50; double extra $7,50; treble extra $8,25. Corn advanced; mixed 85c. Oats firmer at 58c. Bran $1,60. Hay scarce; prime $30; choice $34. Pork dull; mess $13,75. Bacon quiet at 6, 7½@ 8¾c. Hams sugar cured 11¾@12c. Lard quiet; tierce 9¼@9¾c; keg 10¼c. Sugar dull, with common to good refining at 7¾c; fair 8½c; choice 10¾c. Molasses dull; fermenting common 40c; fair 45c; prime 50@52c; prime, not fermented 55c. Whisky 90c to $1,00. Coffee 20@20¾c. Cotton firmer; sales of 9,000 bales good ordinary at 21½c; low middlings 21¾c; middlings 22⅝c; receipts of 3,290; exports to Liverpool 3,198; stock 208,603.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Market buoyant and a fair business doing; Washington, G. D. Co., Red Cross and Grand Central cambrics are advanced from 9 to 9¼c; all other staple cottons are steady and firm; while worsted and woolen fabrics are meeting with improved inquiry at enhanced rates. Woolen flannels are eagerly sought for, and could readily be contracted for at an advance. One house alone had an offer for $150,000 worth of these goods yesterday, in anticipation of an advance on account of the stoppage of several mills.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Flour firm; absence of business for want of stock. Wheat steady; red $1,60@1,61; amber $1,64; white $1,75. Corn firm; mixed western 65@65¾c. Oats dull; white 55c. Barley steady. Provisions dull. Petroleum: refined 21¾c. Whisky dull at 90@91c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red winter $1,59; No. 2 $1,49. Corn held at 52c. Oats dull at 42c. Refined petroleum: demand fair at 21@21¾c for car lots; 22½ 23c for retail lots; crude dull and nothing doing.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENN RAILROAD COMPANY, March 6.—2 cars doors, sash, etc, Houp, J & Co; 1 do blooms, Spang, C & Co; 2 do metal, Graff, B & Co; 1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do do, John Nanz; 1 do do, F Becker; 1 do do, W Boyd & Son; 18 bbls flour, J C Thompson & Co; 3 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 23 bgs c seed, Watt, I, & Co; 47 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 9 do flour, J Klein; 5 bxs eggs, 2 do butter, J Breiling; 1 car s iron, Rogers & B.

C. C. BOYLE. JAS. RICHEY, JR.

C. C. BOYLE & Co.,
Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge.
Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding Flooring, and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.
jy28-s42-TF

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

Business is again about played out at the landing, and navigation may be considered virtually suspended. The weather continues cold, and there would be hard freezing again last night. The Monongahela is entirely frozen over, and it is reported, and we have no doubt it is true, that the Ohio is closed at several points.

We have a note from Capt. Coulson, of the Durfee, dated at Steubenville, March 5th, stating that the Durfee had reached that point on Monday evening, and that she laid there all night on account of the fog and cold weather. The Durfee was drawing three feet, and Capt. Coulson expected to leave for Pittsburgh on Tuesday afternoon.

The Messenger, for Nashville, Arlington, for Cincinnati, and Wild Duck and Exchange, for St. Louis, will depart as soon as there is water and navigation is resumed.

—The New Albany *Standard* of Monday says: "Mr. James W. Norman, carpenter on Falls City, called on us this morning and gave us the following additional particulars in regard to the burning and sinking of that boat: He says that the J. W. Garrett made no effort whatever to aid them after the catastrophe, although she could not help having heard the signal of distress. If the Garrett did not run into the Falls City purposely she made no effort to remedy the evil she had committed. Mr. Norman lost all his tools and clothing, many of the passengers lost all their clothing and were compelled to wrap themselves in blankets to protect themselves from the freezing winds. Thomas Dolly had his furniture and family on board moving them to Evansville. He lost every article of furniture and all of his family's clothing. The boat was about four years old, and was in general good condition. She was valued at about $12,000. The boat and cargo were worth about $65,000.

—The St. Louis *Republican*, of Sunday, says: The Wm. Cowen came up with three barges of Pittsburgh coal. The Thompson Dean, on return of her present trip to New Orleans, will come to this port. The Valid had three barges of iron ore, two for Wheeling and one for Mingo. The R. A. Rutledge took three barges of ore for New Albany and Louisville. The Mary Davage got away with two barges with 600 tons of ore for Pittsburgh, and one barge with 200 tons for Wheeling. The Collier is loading her barges with iron ore, 400 tons of which are for Wheeling, 400 for Portsmouth and 800 for Pittsburgh. She will get off about Tuesday.

—H. F. Driller, who died last Sunday at St. Louis, was at different times connected, in the capacity of commercial and river reporter, with the St. Louis Republican and other journals. For some time past he had been in the steamboat agency business, and was well and favorably known in commercial circles of St. Louis.

—The Local Inspectors at Louisville are taking testimony in the investigation of the Falls City disaster. The investigation will not be concluded for several days. The hull is so badly broken it cannot be raised, but the freight and machinery can be saved, though to a greatly damaged condition.

—Mr. Nicholas Casper, an old and well-known Ouachita river pilot, died at New Orleans Friday morning.

STEAM PUMPS.
JOHN M. COOPER,
No. 882 Penn Street.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
Laing & McKallip,
Wholesale Dealers in
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,
Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement.
PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL.
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Established by A. & T. Gormly, 1812.

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Wholesale Grocer,
No. 271 Liberty Street,
(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Orleans SUGAR.
New crop good and prime New Orleans Sugar,
First of the Season.
JUST RECEIVED BY
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Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street.
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A. VAN FOSSAN,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in all kindsof COUNTRY PRODUCE, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Clover, Timothy and Flax Seeds, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Green and Dried Fruit, &c.
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Consignments Solicited. PITTSBURGH, PA.
de1-y

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS.
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
No. **15** MARKET STREET,
gol4-t29 Corner of First avenue.

L. J. BLANCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
No. 366 Penn Street.

DILWORTH BROS.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 243 Liberty Street,
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JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE
GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.
WARDEN, FREW & CO.,
OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philad

HOME NEWS.

Pittsburgh Refiners not in the ring of the Southern Improvement Company are invited to attend the meeting of Producers and Refiners, at Oil City, March 8th, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. M. PEBBIS,
Chairman of Committee.

THE OIL SUITS.

McClurkan vs. Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co.

Yesterday morning the case of Samuel McClurkan vs. Lockhart and Frew, et al., of which our readers have had some information within the past few days, came up in Judge Kirkpatrick's branch of the District Court. This is an action arising out of the transactions of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company, represented by the defendants. The plaintiff brings suit to recover on promissory notes amounting in the aggregate to $43,500, which he holds against the individual members of the company.

A jury was sworn on Monday and the case then postponed until yesterday morning, when it was resumed.

The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Barton, Marshall and Acheson, and the defendant by Messrs. Hampton, Shiras, Woods and Watson.

The case for the plaintiff was opened by Mr. Barton, who said the notes which, amounting in the aggregate to $43,500, were offered in evidence

THE NOTES.

They were seven in number, as follows:

No. 1. For $10,000, dated Sept. 17, 1870; four months; maker, D. Hostetter, Treasurer; drawn to order of Lockhart & Frew; endorsed Lockhart [illegible]

[illegible] the plans of the Park Improvement thus regarded [illegible] nuisance, [illegible] looked upon as something that must be endured—until the plan which is now engaging attention was broached, and was received with so much favor.

The proposition now under consideration, in short, embraces the removal of the Penitentiary out of the city, the tearing down of the present building and the erection upon the site of a magnificent edifice for the institution in which our people interested in educational matters take so much pride—the Western University.

The carrying out of this project, it is estimated, would require an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, a circumstance which at first seemed to doom the enterprise. Happily however this was overcome through the princely liberality of one our wealthy citizens of whose donations heretofore have fully attested the large generosity of his heart and his clear appreciation of what is worthy his beneficence. This gentleman, whom some of our readers, may have already recognized as Mr. Wm. Thaw proposes to aid in the success of the plan, when the State and the city can be brought to relinquish all claim on the premises now occupied by the Penitentiary. When the State through the Legislature, and the city through its Councils, enters into this agreement to relinquish their claims, he proposes to give the State $200,000 to aid in the securing of a new site and erection of a Penitentiary building at any other location that may be agreed. If this agreement to relinquish is ratified, then he will add to the University treasury $100,000 to be used in the construction of a new edifice on the site now occupied by the Penitentiary, and in the adornment of the grounds. Another donation since it will be remembered that Mr. Thaw came to the rescue and added $50,000 to the University treasury, a donation to which he more recently added $100,000. If the proposition now under discussion is adopted, it is understood that he will increase this donation, so as to make his entire cash gifts, in furtherence of the success of the Institution, half a million of dollars, including the $200,000 given to the State to secure the new grounds, and the $150,000 heretofore paid.

The plan as thus sketched has been under consideration for some time, but has at last, as we have said, taken definite shape and will likely be brought to the attention of Councils, first for approval and then the Legislature before the present session closes, from the favor too, with which it is already regarded by all who have considered it, including our best citizens and others in authority, it is thought there will be little trouble experienced in securing the relinquishment of the claim of the State. Indeed, many are so sanguine, that the question of the location of the new site for the Penitentiary has been earnestly canvassed, and several places mentioned as much more suitable than the one occupied at present. It is possible, however, that but little will be done in the matter the present season, the time will be required to perfect all the details, even if the proposition is favorably received at once by both Councils and the Legislature.

It is so rare for wealthy persons during their lives to apply their wealth to other than selfish uses that the disinterested and noble offer of Mr. Thaw to build up and endow an institution in the interest of the present and coming generations in the city of his native, constrains us to record the generous act as worthy of all praise, and as one which we hope will commend itself for imitation to others of our wealthy citizens. Mr. Thaw is probably one of the most active and successful business men in the Commonwealth; his basket and store have been abundantly blessed, and he feels in full measure his responsibility before God and man and his own conscience, for a faithful and wise stewardship of his great trust. We hope his noble and most munificent offer will meet with willing and prompt response from the Legislature, and from the Councils and people of Allegheny. It would secure to us the permanent establishment in our midst of an educational institution, where in all future time, the sciences and classics will be within the reach of every one who will go to the fountain and drink from its perennial flow. We know Mr. Thaw would shun all notoriety in this matter, but the light of such benefactions and such benefactors of our race must not be buried under a bushel, but rather be made to irradiate all the circles of human society.

BREVITIES.

PITTSBURGH Councils will meet next Monday.

THE "bulls" are having a rough fight of it in the court these days.

THE people of the East End are calling more loudly than ever for a steam fire engine.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extreme cold yesterday, business was unusually brisk on our principal streets.

THE little child of Mr. McLain, who was so seriously burned a few days since, has died from its injuries.

ALLEGHENY Republicans should turn out in force to-night at the meeting for the organization of a club.

THE Mayor had three Smiths before him yesterday morning on charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

CHIEF ENGINEER Chow of Allegheny is on duty again, though still suffering from the injuries received in the late fire.

THE Superintendent of Water Works advertises this morning for proposals to furnish nut coal, casting, &c., for the year 1872.

MR. CHARLES A. BROCKETT formerly of Allegheny, is now in the match business in Woodbridge, Conn. We wish him success.

THERE were three hundred and thirty-four prescriptions filled at the dispensary department of the Homeopathic-hospital during February.

ANOTHER large manufacturing firm in Allegheny city has failed. Liabilities over assests is said to be about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

PATRICK M'LAUGHLIN, charged with retailing liquor without paying the special tax and committed to jail for this offense yesterday, secured the bail, $1,000, and was released.

—It has been ascertained from an official source that Austria has made no offer of asylum to the Pope, and the reports that his Holiness intends to leave Rome are discredited.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS, which was so brisk at the Mayor's office for a short time after removing into Municipal Hall, has quieted down sufficiently to suit the most moral of our good people.

NINETEEN common cases were disposed of yesterday morning by Alderman Blackmore. John Morton, for vagrancy, and Bridget McMorris, for drunkenness, were sent to the Work House for thirty days.

THE committee on constitution of the proposed new club in Allegheny held a meeting last night and finally adopted the document submitted by the sub-committee. Their report will be made to the meeting to-night.

EVERYBODY should call round at Bracken's hall, Seventeenth ward, some night this week and get their supper. The ladies of the Seventh U. P. Church are amply prepared to meet all who wish to enjoy a feast. Supper tickets, including oysters, 50 cents.

THE roof of Mr. Oliphant's house, 89 Arch street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon caught fire from sparks from the chimney, but the fire department responded promptly to an alarm from box 27, and the fire was extinguished before much damage had been done.

LAST NIGHT the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose of Allegheny Councils held a meeting, when the bids for the new hose were opened, but the contract held over for a few days for further consideration. The Committee also decided to adopt the carbolized hose for the department hereafter.

THE Board of Aldermen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., passed a resolution deciding that the car companies shall not collect fare from any passenger unprovided with a seat. How about our street cars, where more money is collected in a year from those who stand than they do from the lucky persons who secure seats.

Artificial Limbs, &c.

Messrs. John Ruchenbach & Co., the ingenious inventors and manufacturers of artificial limbs, have recently received their tenth letters patent for an artificial leg, which is the best, lightest and neatest ever invented; it is elegantly enamelled, weighs only 2½ to 3 pounds, and is 25 per cent. cheaper than any other in the market. Any person using this limb will find it free from disagreeable pressure or pain, and that he requires no cane or other help, and no symmetrical that an observer would not detect it. Limbs for ladies are made very light and neat. Satisfaction is warranted or no charge. The firm also will cure Hernia or Rupture in six weeks or no pay. The Jack manufacture implements used in surgical treatment of broken or distorted limbs, spinal and pedal affections, "knock knee," "club feet," &c. Their place of business is at No. 11 Market street, Pittsburgh.

To those gifted with a fine appreciation of first-class literature, we say attend the great English Book Sale, 65 Federal street, as such a chance may never occur again in a lifetime. We are well pleased to see Pittsburghers appreciate so well this fine collection of books. Some of the very choicest works are in the catalogue for to-day, such as Kitto's Pictorial Bible, Lingard's England, Wilkie's, Gallery, Dore's, Tennyson; Hugh Miller's, Buffons Natural History; Standard authors comprising Moore, Burns, Dean Swift, Shakespeare, Walter Scott, &c., &c. Don't miss the sale to-day.

Newspaper Printer Wanted.—A good morning newspaper compositor can obtain constant work by making immediate application at the GAZETTE Composing Room.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

A Munificent Offer.

Half a Million Pledged—The Friends of Our Home College at Work—A New Scheme for its Advancement—Proposition for the Removal of the Penitentiary and Erection of Magnificent University Buildings—Another Princely Donation by one of our Wealthy Citizens—The Plan so far Developed.

A few days ago we referred to the fact that a proposition for the removal of the Western Penitentiary from Allegheny city, was creating great interest in certain circles, and that the measure was engaging the earnest attention of some of our leading citizens. Though in possession of all the facts at the time, we were not at liberty to make the full information public; since then, however, the matter has taken a more definite form, and the plan proposed is being urged wherever known, so that we are permitted to lay before our readers all that has thus far been done, and what is proposed.

It seems that the idea originated in the active brain of one of the friends of our home college. The Western University—and for several months formed the topic of discussion among the few to whom it was detailed. It was conceeded that the Penitentiary—that sombre pile of masonry which to many a luckless wight has proven the fallacy of the poetic theory "stone walls do not a prison make"—was not much of an ornament to the city, but rather detracted rose up as a great [illegible] the plans of the

[illegible] ness and endors[illegible]

[illegible] Byers & Co., D. Hostetter, Treasurer. Protested January 28, 1871.

No. 3. Amount, $5,000; date July 26, 1870; time, six months; maker D. Hostetter, Treasurer; to order of Byers & Co.; endorsed by Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Samuel McClurkan. Protested January 28, 1871.

No. 4. Amount, $5,000; date, August 20, 1871; time, four months; maker, D. Hostetter; endorsed, Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, S. McClurkan. Protested Aug. 20, 1870.

No. 4. Amount, $5,000; date, July 26, 1870; time, five months; maker, D. Hostetter, Treasurer; to order of Byers & Co.; endorsed, Byers & Co., Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Samuel McClurkan. Protested Dec. 29, 1870.

No. 5. Amount $4,000; July 26, 1870; eight months; maker, D. Hostetter, Treasurer of Lockhart & Frew; endorsed, Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Samuel McClurkan. Protested Jan. 29, 1871.

No. 6. Amount, $3,500; July 26, 1870; five months; D. Hostetter, maker; order of Lockhart & Frew; endorsed Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Samuel McClurkan. Protested December 29, 1870.

No. 7. Amount, $3,000; date, July 26, 1870; five months; maker, D. Hostetter, Treasurer; order of Lockhart & Frew; endorsed, Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Samuel McClurkan. Protested December 29, 1870.

The notes came into possession of plaintiff by a fraudulent combination with Mr. Hostetter, by whom they were lifted with money belonging to the company and retained in his possession instead of being returned to the individual members of the firm.

Mr. Charles Lockhart was the first witness called. He testified that he was a member of the firm of Lockhart & Frew; gave the organization of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company, and stated that the notes which were put in evidence had been given by members of that company for the benefit and use of the Company. He supposed that they were discounted, and that Dr. Hostetter got the money to pay the company's indebtedness with.

Major Wm. Frew was next called, and testified [illegible] rer of the Pitts- [illegible] in Dec., [illegible] t to borrow mon- [illegible] 1869, between [illegible] tter, and Byers & Co, the three principal partners in the firm.—each made out two notes for $50,000 each. They were not dated but were given about Dec. 20th, 1869. Lockhart & Frew's notes were endorsed by Dr. Hostetter and Byers & Co. Byers & Co's. notes by Dr. Hostetter and Lockhart & Frew, and Dr Hostetter's notes by Byers & Co and Lockhart and Frew. The notes were taken by Hostetter's hands and he accompanied by Alexander Nimick went to Philadelphia to get them negotiated, for the benefit of the Company; they were not discounted in Philadelphia [illegible] Hostetter's hands, [illegible] ded he did not give back to us the two notes which Lockhart & Frew were makers; did [illegible] ve back Byers & Co.'s notes. After I gave the cash to Dr. Hostetter he was absent for [illegible] til they were presented for payment by the Fort Pitt Banking Company in April, 1871. I think; the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company never received any money from the $50,000 notes discounted.

Mr. Woods for defendents here offered to show by Mr. Frew that Dr. Hostetter, having been entrusted with the possession of four promissory notes executed by the defendants, for the use of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company, amounting in the aggregate to $200,000, did not apply them to the use of said firm, but withheld them and afterwards procured the plaintiff to discount them, he having knowledge of the purpose for which they had been executed, and to be followed by evidence tending to show that the moneys so raised were used by plaintiffs in the redemption of the notes in suit.

Mr. Marshall, for plaintiff objected to this offer as irrelevant. The allegation that four $50,000 notes had been discounted, had nothing to do with the case at issue. The point the plaintiff made was that he held these notes for $43,500, and that they had not been paid. The business affairs of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Company, or individual members had nothing to do with at fact.

A lengthy argument ensued between counsel, at the close of which court adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock, when a decision will be given on the offer.

THE FIRE FIEND.

A Fine Suburban Residence Burned to the Ground—The Need of a Fire Engine a the East End.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the beautiful suburban residence owned by Mrs. Charlotte Blume, near Roup's Station, in the Twentieth ward (Shady Side), and so rapid was the progress of the flames that in half an hour nothing remained of the building but charred and smoking ruins. The house was a two-story frame, modern built, and beautifully finished edifice, almost new. For more than a year past the house has not been occupied, until the 1st inst., when the keys were given into the hands of Mrs. Paisley, of Lawrenceville, who had rented from Mrs. Blume, and who had removed a portion of her furniture into the house. Yesterday Mrs. Paisley and a servant girl were in the house cleaning, preparatory to putting down the carpets and placing the furniture, when they were alarmed by the cry of "fire!" Running out of the house they were made aware of the fact that flames were bursting from the window of one of the upper rooms. Mrs. P. ran up stairs, and discovered the flames had [illegible] in one of the bedchambers to be in flames, and so much progress had been made that nothing could be taken from that part of the house. Some of the furniture, with the carpets, were removed from the lower rooms, and the bilance with the house itself, had to be abandoned to their fate, there being no engines on the ground and no water with which to operate effectively if the whole department had been on hand.

The house was valued at about $8,000, and was insured in the Allemania and Continental companies to the amount of $5,700.

The loss of Mrs. Paisley on furniture will probably reach $300 or $400, but whether or not there was any insurance on this we did not learn. Fortunately the more valuable of Mrs. Paisley's household effects had not been removed.

As to the origin of the fire nothing definite has been ascertained; but that it resulted from the coals rolling from the grate in the chamber where the fire broke out, there seems to be but little doubt, since the floor of that apartment, and the bedding which was piled upon the floor, were the first to be consumed by the devouring element. A strong wind was blowing at the time, which at once fanned the flames into a conflagration, and the light material of which the house was built was consumed like tinder. The women who were in the house at the time of the breaking out of the fire maintain that the fire must have resulted from a defective flue, but the matter will require a little investigation on the part of Fire Marshal Butler.

Two very destructive fires have now occurred within three days, in the vicinity of the East Liberty, which will doubtless strengthen the arguments of the people of that portion of the city in favor of, and add earnestness to their entreaties for a steam fire engine. That portion of our thriving city is growing in importance and improving, perhaps more rapidly than any other of our new districts, and a little cold water, judiciously distributed, whilst it would not cool the ardor of our enterprising citizens in their anxiety for improvement, might be the means of saving valuable property from destruction, and thus encourage further displays of enterprise.

Slight Fire in the Twelfth Ward.

Yesterday afternoon between the hours of one and two o'clock, a frame building, the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the head of Twenty-eight street, just above the outer depot and adjoining C. H. Armstrong's coal yard, took fire and burned to the ground. One portion of the building was occupied by car inspectors, and the other as an office. At the time of the inception of the fire, the building was locked up, and when an employe of the company attempted to enter—having obtained a key for the purpose of saving some personal effects—he was driven back by the flames.

In the oil room was a tank filled with crude oil, used for lubricating purposes, and, strange to say, the building burned around it without materially injuring it, or setting fire to its contents. A tool shed, adjoining the burnt building, was somewhat injured by the flames. The engines of the district responded to an alarm which was sounded, but could do nothing further than prevent the flames from spreading to adjoining property. The fire is supposed to have caught from a stove in the Inspectors' room. The loss will not exceed four hundred dollars.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

The case of Craig vs. Alex. Williamson. Action to recover the value of a raft which was left a landing in the Allegheny river in the year 1864, which he alleges was taken by Williamson, in whose landing it was left. Jury out.

Trial List for To-day.

68, Veasy vs. McClintock.
26. Rohemstein vs. Pittsburgh, F. & M. Turnpike Co.
113. Dieken for use vs. Niedman.
152. Woods vs. Nelson.
155. McCay vs. Douglass.
166. Bloomer vt. Hoevler.
168. Denny vs. Charles et al.
170. Pittock, Nevin & Co. vs. Phillips.
36. Davis vs. Schnellback.
35. Davis vs. McCabe.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE COLLIER.

The only case taken up in this court yesterday was that of Thomas McConnaghy vs. O'Neill & Rook, proprietors of the *Dispatch*, for libel. McConnaghy was a carrier on the *Dispatch*. The parties had some difficulty in relation to a bill which McConnaghy owed and for which he gave checks on a bank in the city. The checks were *protested*, but afterward McConnaghy proffered the money to redeem them. Previous to the offer, however, an information had been made against him by the *Dispatch* proprietors for false pretense in giving the checks. The fact of this information being made was published, and it is alleged, commented upon severely in the issues of the paper December 15 and 22, 1870. Upon this publication is based the charge of libel. The case for the plaintiffs was just concluded when court adjourned.

Trial List for To-day.

123. McCrea vs. McKnight.
137. Greenawalt & Kohn vs. Deagenhart.
140. Feld vs. Duquesne Building & Loan Association.
141. Smith vs. Woods.
142. Powers vs. Corbett.
143. Gautschy vs. Union National Bank.
145. Nauman vs. Chesamar & Morrow.
148. McKelvey vs. Donch.
149. Shulz & Danner vs. Huckenstein.
150. McBride vs. Robb & Company.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. J. Y. McLaughlin, indicted for embezzlement, was called up. The defendant was the agent of the Manhattan Insurance Co. of the city of New York, and it was alleged by C. G. Wemple, Vice President of the company, that during the last year of his agency, from the 20th of June, 1869, to the 1st day of April, 1871, he received for the company various sums of money aggregating $8,858.69 and promissory notes amounting to $21,115.85, which he failed to report to the company, and with intent to defraud the company converted and appropriated the same to his own use.

When the case was called up Messrs. Swartzwelder, Gilson and Wier appeared for defendant, and District Attorney Hayne, and Messrs. Magee and Stone for the prosecution.

The counsel for defendants moved to quash the indictment for the following reasons: First, that the offence charged is not the offence described and punished under the statutes, and that the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not such person as the statute requires. Third, that the indictment nowhere specifies the person from whom the money was obtained, &c. Fourth, contained in different sums or at different times.

The motion was overruled, and the Jury being sworn, District Attorney Hayne proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. He stated at some length the points the Commonwealth would establish, and said that the sum embezzled would amount to $6,000 over and above the commissions allowed.

Jacob L. Halsey, general agent of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, was the first witness called. He testified to the fact that the company had its chief office in New York city, and was incorporated under the General act of that State, in 1850. He knew the defendant, that he had appointed Mr. McLaughlin agent of the company, when Mr. Gibson, one of the counsel for the defense, objected, and raised the point that the only mode of proving Mr. McLaughlin's agency would be by the record of the appointment from the State Auditor General's office.

The Court ruled that as the case then stood there was no evidence that defendant was an agent, and he could not be one unless he received the appointment in the manner prescribed by the statute.

A somewhat protracted discussion ensued between the counsel, after which District Attorney Hayne was permitted to enter a *nolle pros.*

The same defendant, J. T. McLaughlin and his son Wm. F. McLaughlin, were next placed on trial for embezzlement by consignee, C. J. Curtis prosecutor. The defendants were engaged in the leather business, and the prosecutor alleges that he consigned to them a lot of leather, valued at about $2,000, which were disposed of and no account rendered. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Mary Selferth,	Charles Heintsman,
Fred Fritch,	Emanual Eik,
Barbara Stein,	Edwin Coblin, et al.
Peter Walters,	John Jones,
Roger Corbitt,	John McBride,
Barbara Martin,	Jacob Cauley,
Edward Helan,	Campbell Stewart.
Robert Morgan,	

A Brief Chapter on Soap.

Feeling clean ourself this morning, in our bright new spring attire, we incline to think of soap, and so write about it. It is not our province to become essayist on the grand virtues of the margarates or oleates of potassa or soda in their relations to dirt, humanity in common, but simply to divulge the secret as to where the very finest foreign soaps can be obtained. This secret is not absolutely our own, for thousands of our people have found it out, and taken advantage of its possession. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Simon Johnston, the well-known druggist and importer, corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, their patronage in the direction of fancy toilet soaps. Importing directly from Europe himself, and having full knowledge, garnered from personal inspection of the finest soaps in the old world, he is enabled to supply his customers with the choicest selection from the most famous foreign manufacturers. His stock is always large, and among he other fine brands embraces the following: Dubin's soap, all orders, Breckwell's Skin Soap, Low's Brown Windsor Soap, large size, Rieger's Paris and London Soap, Squire's true Glycerine Soap (contains 40 per cent. pure glycerine) Price's Concentrated Glycerine Soap (contains 33 per cent. glycerine) Sarg's Vienna Soap (contains 33 per cent. pure glycerine), Kesan (Russia) Soap, &c. Importing these direct himself, Mr. Johnston can guarantee every cake or bar to be genuine, and is enabled to sell at prices in competition with inferior home soaps. His collection of the perfumes and toilet articles of American and European manufacture is also very large and enticing, and, with the announcing this truth, we close our chapter on soap, a subject in which all should be more or less interested, for it would be a vile and filthy world if the chemical article had never been invented, and Pittsburghers should, more than any other class of people, appreciate the fact.

Street Nuisances.

The attention of Smithfield street pedestrians has been drawn to the woful condition of the sidewalks generally, but especially at Nos. 51 and 67, where restaurantes are kept, from which all the slops and garbage is drained across the sidewalk into the gutters. The frost has arrested the filth at the gutter, and caused it to overflow the sidewalk for 40 or fifty feet. When the sun acts on this it becomes a pool of dirty waters, most offensive to one olfactories. The chemical action on the pavement is also no inhuisance, its brim bank and tow-bath formed by frozen slops constitute a dangerous dumbling block that has brought many pedestrians to the ground. The nuisances above specified are only a little worse, and more unsightly than many others that pervade our streets. Store keepers and house keepers are permitted to sweep all waste paper into the loose dirt into the street. These help to thicken the mud in wet weather; but in dry windy weather are made to fill the air, blind the eyes of passengers, and finally to cover the footways more or less with straw, fragments of paper and all manner of debris. Such things ought not to be. We have frequently alluded to this evil before, and only refer to it now for the purpose of stating this briefly the substance of sundry complaints sent to us for publication, and to admonish the writers that their complaints should be addressed to the Mayor or City Councils. We have no authority on the premises, and feel that having frequently appealed both to the late and present Mayor, as well in private as in our columns, we have discharged our whole duty in this matter, and we hope no more complaints may come to us.

STANTON, O., March 6, 1872.

Mr. Thornburg, River Reporter of Daily Gazette:

DEAR SIR: Being ice bound at this place since Sunday evening, I thought it might be of interest to some of your readers, and send you a copy of manifest of steamer E. H. Durfee, as follows:

A. D. Chambers, 1 bbd, 1 bbl cuttlefi; Atwell & Lee, 13 hhd sugar, 23 bbls molassess; M. Berger, 27 pieces furniture; Close, Schenck & Co., 18 doz chairs; C. W. Batchelor, 1 bx; A Hubley, 1 keg syrup; Carter, Brother & Co., 9 hhds sugar; E. Eichenlaub, 1 doz chairs; Gruhm & Co., 1 bbl sugar; G. W. McClure, 3 bxs; W. W. Gormly, 28 bbls, 13 half bbls molasses; W. Haslage & Co., 25 bbls d peaches, 1 bag p nuts; C G. Hammer, lot chairs; H. Berger, lot chairs; Harris & Evnig, 2 cases, 1 bbl, 1 keg woodenware; J. W. Irwin, lot chairs; J. Henderson & Bro., 1 case glycerine; J. O. Brier, 34 bbls d peaches; J. W. Woodwell & Sons, 1 box md; Joseph Cronig, 3 sacks peaches, 2 sacks seed; J. H. Lippincott; 39 bbls molassess; J. R. Taylor, 6 bales selve hoops; Knox & Orr, 170 bbls molasses; Krempler & Heim, lot chairs; Lemon & Weise, lot chairs; Allan Kirkpatrick, 13 bags feathers; Voigt, Mahood & Co., 12 bbls cranberries; M. Marquis, 1 box mdse; Phillips & Co., 3 packages sundries; Watt, Lang & Co., 30 bbls molasses; P. S. Warren, 1 hhd bacon; 1 tierce bacon; R. E. Sellers, 7 packages sundries; Reymer Bros., 3 box figs; Sergeein, Bros., & Co., lot chairs; S. P. Shriver 19 bbls sugar; 99 bbls molasses; J. W. Woodwell, lot chairs; W. M. Gormly, 33 bbls molasses; S. P. Shriver, 1 box sugar; Anger, Weakers, Schoebe & Co., lot chairs; W. Cooper, 10 sacks feathers; W. H. Brill, 5 boxes; Zinkand & Andregg, lot chairs; Laing & McKallip, 80 bbls cement; Reisick Bro., 50 bbls cement; J. B. Canfield, 50 bbls cement.

WM. COULSON, Second Clerk.

We will not be able to get up until there is a rise in the river unless it opens soon and don't fall any more, as we are drawing three feet.

Where to Purchase Silverware.

Fine Silver Ware.
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LEGISLATIVE.

Local Bills Introduced.

THE following bill has been introduced into the Legislature and referred to the Committee on Corporations. As the matter is one of considerable importance, it should be scrutinized, and some expression of opinion in regard to public feeling here be given our representatives, that they may know how to act regarding it.

"A supplement to an act entitled an act consolidating the wards of the city of Pittsburgh for educational purposes."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh be authorized to issue over and above the amount to which their indebtedness is now limited, bonds to the amount of $50,000, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum; said bonds to be exempt from State, county and municipal taxes.

SEC. 2. That the said Board shall have power to issue an additional tax not exceeding three mills. The proceeds of said tax shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of interest on the bonds issued by said Board and retiring the indebtedness of the same.

SEC. 3. That it shall not be lawful for the Treasurer of the city of Pittsburgh after the first day of October in each year to receive any city school or ward school taxes, and that he shall, within ten days after aforesaid date, deliver to the Central Board of education a schedule of all unpaid city school or ward school taxes in each sub-district of the said school district of the city of Pittsburgh, and the names of the persons respectively by whom the same are due.

SEC. 4. That on or before the fifteenth day of October in each year, the President of the Central Board of Education shall issue his warrants to such persons as may be appointed by the said Board, having first obtained from them adequate security for the performance of their duties, commanding each of them to levy said unpaid taxes, together with ten per centum, and, collect thereto, and also his fees for collecting the same of any goods and chattels of the delinquents wheresoever found, and to make sale thereof after a like advertisement as in case of levy and sale upon execution, and the persons to whom such warrants shall have been issued, shall collect the school taxes contained in the schedule annexed to said warrant and make return of it within thirty days after they shall have received the same and shall then pay over to the said treasurer of the said Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh the amount of said city school taxes and additions thereto collected by them on said warrants, and to the proper sub-district Treasurer the amount of ward school taxes, and addition thereto collected by them on said warrants, and also the per centum collecting said taxes and additions thereto shall also be entitled to collect and receive as fees and costs from the delinquents the same sum in each case as is allowed by law as constables costs on an execution for like amount; said sum to be in lieu of the fees hereby assessed by said Central Board on any real estate in said city, together with all additions and charges authorized by this act shall be and are hereby declared to be a lien on said real estate, and said lien shall have priority and shall be fully paid before any recognizance, mortgage, judgment or any other lien whatever thereon, and in case any collector in whose hands a warrant shall have been placed, as aforesaid, shall make return to the Secretary of the said Central Board of Education that any of said school taxes with said additions thereto cannot be collected by reason for want of goods and chattels whereon to levy, then the said Secretary of the Central Board of Education shall certify the same to the Solicitor of the Central Board of Education, with a brief description in each case of the real estate on which said taxes have been assessed and the name or names of the persons against whom as owners said taxes have been assessed, and the said Solicitor shall file said certificate in the office of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and judgment shall be entered in favor of the said Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh against the said real estate, and a writ of fieri facias shall forthwith be issued thereon by virtue of which it shall be the duty of the sheriff of said county, on or before the return day of said writ, or within six days thereafter, to sell the said real estate, upon which said school tax or taxes shall have been assessed, which said sale shall vest in the purchaser or purchasers, all the right, title and interest of the defendant or defendants named in said writ, in and to the real estate so sold, and no more. That any real estate so sold may be redeemed by the owner or owners thereof, within one year after said sale, by paying to the purchaser thereof the amount paid by him therefor, with twenty-five per centum added thereto: *Provided, further*, That the lien for such taxes shall not operate to direct or impair the lien of any mortgage which, under the provisions of this act of April, 1858, would not otherwise be directed: *Provided, further*, That this section shall not apply to unseated lands.

SEC. 5. That the Treasurer of the city of Pittsburgh shall execute to the Central Board of Education a bond with two or more sureties, to be approved by said Board in such sums as they shall direct not exceeding the total amount of the duplicates placed in his hands for collection conditioned for the faithful performance, of his duty in receiving, collecting and paying over the school taxes as directed by the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 6. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

WILKINS TOWNSHIP LOCAL OPTION LAW.

We have received a copy of an act introduced in the Legislature relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors in Wilkins township, which provided that the qualified voters of the said township should be allowed to vote on the question of granting or not granting license to sell intoxicating liquor in the township—the voting to be held at the place and in the manner that township elections are elected, to be held by the justices of the peace, the constable and two citizens of said township, and returns of the same to be duly made as all regular elections are.

The bill, when it was called up, however, was objected off the calendar, and killed.

Letters Retained for Postage.—R. H. Conway, Birmingham, Pa., 3c; John Ellick, Troy, N. Y., 3c; Bank for the People, Toledo, Ohio, 3c; George College, Sallisville, Ohio, 3c.

BY MAIL.

"AIDA" was so successful at Cairo that Verdi was called before the curtain thirty-times, and also side by side with the best which is being done in England to-day. Which is a gratifying condescension on the part of our patronizing literary censors.

JOHN MEARS, the late Duke of Wellington's favorite groom, is dead. He was in the service of the Duke nearly forty years, and his portrait is preserved in the well-known picture of "The Last Return from Duty," where he is represented as riding immediately behind his master. It was for the Duke's sake that he purchased in "trappings of woe," on the occasion of the public funeral of the great soldier in St. Paul's Cathedral—the most touching feature in the whole procession.

FROM a long description in an English newspaper, we gather that the fifth they eat in the eating houses of the Chinese at Singapore, consists for the most part, of rats, bats, snails, bad eggs, and hideous fish dried in the most frightful attitudes. Some of the *restaurateurs* carry their cook-shops about with them on long poles with the kitchen at one end, and the *salle-a-manger* at the other. These are celebrated for a soup made from large caterpillars boiled in their gravy with onions.

JUST at present there appears to be a very general outbreak of small-pox through the continental cities of Europe. Berlin especially, has suffered severely from its fatal prevalence, for many months past, and for some reason, not explained, appears to be a sort of rendezvous for epidemics. Berlin is, beyond a doubt, one of the finest cities of the old world, and next to Vienna the largest in Germany, while for the beauty of its architecture, industry of the people, and importance of its institutions, it is second to no other capital.

THE ambitious project so long discussed, of the return of the Jews to Palestine, seems to be assuming some tangible shape in Germany, and a small knot of rabbis in Frankfort have become very active in the distribution of printed matter throughout Europe, to the end of leading the scattered children of Israel back to Palestine, where a Jewish kingdom will again be established. Journals friendly to Judaism declare that influential moneyed men in the old capital—the headquarters of German Jews—have given it their open and substantial support. It may be doubted, however, whether the lay sons of Israel will be willing to leave their thriving business relations among the Gentiles in order to realize or aid in carrying out a scheme so chimerical.

A PAPER on the Judiciary Statistics of the great English metropolis is before us, in which we find some startling facts recorded. It appears that a large percentage of crimes committed go unpunished by the laws, and that it by no means an uncommon thing to find human bodies, day after day, deep in the mud of the Thames, bearing unmistakable marks of violence. Within the past year, one hundred and eighty-one murders were committed in London, while only ninety-six individuals were tried for murder, and not all of these were convicted. The boasted detective force is shown, (unlike the Sherlock Holmes of fiction,) as a rule, to be a body of limited intelligence, and familiar with but a narrow circle of ideas. If we may add to the deaths by violence, the long list of those by poison, which are never suspected even, we have a fearful suggestive result. The use of arsenic, strychnine, or prussic acid, produces such well-known and unmistakable symtoms that few evil-disposed persons are found ignorant enough to use them.

NOTWITHSTANDING the very questionable success of the first of the series of annual international exhibitions at the Central Hall of Arts and Sciences in London, there appears to be some unwillingness on the part of the European governments to profit by the example of their friends in Great Britain. From good authority we hear that several foreign Governments are already making preparations for taking part in the International Exhibition which is to take place at Vienna next year. The Belgian Minister of the Interior has appointed the commission which is to look after the Belgian department, and pointed out, in an address to its members, that the trade of Belgium with Austria has considerably diminished of late years. In Sweden the brother of the King, Prince Oscar, has been appointed president of the commission, and it has been decided to send to the exhibition at Vienna all the articles from Sweden which will be exhibited this year at Copenhagen, London and Moscow. The Turkish Government, especially shows great interest in the exhibition. The Imperial Commissioner, Hamdi Bey, who is favorably known as a painter, will exhibit one of his own pictures which he is now painting for the occasion; the photographer Sebah, of Constantinople, is now traveling in the Turkish provinces in search of subjects for a collection of photographs, which he intends to send to Vienna; and Abdullah Bey is preparing a geological, and Dr. Waisbais an anatomical collection for the same purpose.

MELANGE.

THE submarine telegraph cables in China are suffering from the attacks of some minute crustaceans so small as to be scarcely perceptible to the naked eye. Various breaks have been traced to the agency of these animals, who imbed themselves in the gutta percha.

THE Barnstable *Patriot* says Captain A. W. Holbrook and R. H. Libby, while wandering down towards Billingsgate Point the other day, discovered a fin-back whale floundering in shallow water and attacking him with jack-knives and hoe-handles, so disabled him that he could not get away, but next tide worked his way up towards the village quite a piece, where he dropped his fins and died. He was forty-five feet long, but is of the lean kind, so that he is valued at $100 only.

IT is positively asserted that the clove crop of the Island of Java has been completely destroyed by a storm. We can manage to worry along without cloves, but what will those poor men do who are obliged to be at the "Lodge" nearly every night till 2 o'clock A. M., and then go home suffering from the toothache or something, and have no cloves to chew to conceal the fact from their loving wives? Here is where the destruction of the clove crop is going to strike the hardest.—*Norristown Herald.*

IT now appears that in addition to receiving pay as an army officer, which was sufficient to place him in easy circumstances, the late General Anderson was by marriage one of heirs to the estate of the late Nicholas Longworth, the famous wine manufacturer of Cincinnati, and was, therefore, possessed of great wealth. We hope that this news will calm the feelings of certain of our Democratic contemporaries who have been giving currency to the story that the hero of Fort Sumpter died in poverty.

THE New York *Tribune* says: The circulation of obscene books and pictures has increased so alarming of late, especially among the school children of this city and Brooklyn, that stringent measures have become absolutely necessary to check the evil. A society, we believe, has been recently and opportunely formed here to this thereof, and a descent was made last Saturday upon some of the most not